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Cardonnel
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PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
SCOTLAND.

ETCHED BY

[Mansfeldt]
ADAM, DE CARDONNE L. Lawson,

The Veian and the Gabian Towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all,
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.

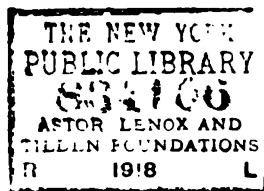
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M. S. m.



P R E F A C E.

THE reception which a former Publication met with, has encouraged me to continue my endeavours in preserving from oblivion the ancient remains of Caledonian splendour, still conspicuous in her Churches, Religious Houses, and Castles, though mostly in ruins.

THIS Work was at first intended to have been on a much larger scale, and I had finished several of the Plates ; but, at the particular desire of a learned Author, I reduced the Size, and altered my Plan, as better adapted to the convenience of Travellers, who wish to be acquainted with a few circumstances relating to the ruins they may chance to visit, without being obliged to consult the several Authors, who have written on the subject.

IN providing materials for this little Work, I am under great obligations to the noble founder of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, who generously gave every assistance in his power. To several others I owe my best thanks for Views, which, being of distant places, I had not an opportunity of taking myself, but which I have reason to believe are accurate.

THE

THE dates of the foundations were carefully collected from *Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland*, *Spottiswood's Appendix to Hope's Minor Practicks*, *Bishop Keith*, *Forbes on Church Lands*, *Middleton's Appendix to Bishop Spottiswood's History*, &c. Some few observations I have selected from Dr Henry and Mr Pen-
nant. Notwithstanding my utmost endeavours, there are still some dates wanting.

WITH the Descriptions to my Plates, I have ventured to annex a few anecdotes and historical facts, which may perhaps appear trivial to many, and well known to the greatest part of my Readers ; but, as this Work was intended for the world at large, and not the learned, the Author hopes it will meet with a favourable reception.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

PART I.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

AT what period Christianity was first introduced into this country is very uncertain. We find, in a book written in the year 209, by Tertullian against the Jews, that the unconquered parts of Britain were become subject to Christ. Eusebius mentions the Gospel to have been preached by the Apostles in the British isles ; which Theodoret, who lived in the beginning of the fifth century, further confirms. Various were the persecutions which the Church suffered, till they were stopt by Constantine the Great, who, being himself a Christian, granted the Christian Clergy many favours. By one edict, he exempted them from military and other burdensome services, that they might with more leisure and freedom attend to the duties of their office. He bestowed also on the Church all the goods and possessions of the late martyrs who had died without heirs. But the edict published at Rome in the year 322, by which he gave full liberty to persons of all ranks to bequeath to the Church, by their last will, so much of their estates as they chose, was the most beneficial.

No sooner was the peace of the Church secured from external violence, than religious controversy broke out, which had almost totally destroyed all future quiet. That fatal dispute about the doctrines of Arius, which began in Alexandria in the year 317, soon found its way into Britain.

IN the fourth century, appeared St Anthony, called the Father of the monastic life. He was one of the many Christians in Egypt, who, flying from the fury of persecution, lived retired amidst the pathless deserts. From the sanctity of his life, he soon drew together a number of disciples. These he formed into fraternities, and placed in monasteries, where rules were given them for their conduct. From the example of these his followers, this monastic life gained ground all over Europe. From the best historians, we find that there were monks and monasteries in Britain before the end of this century. One of the chief propagators of the Christian religion was St Ninian, a Briton, of great genius. He was educated in Rome; and, after spending several years there, returned and preached the gospel in the most uncultivated parts of the island.

THE state of religion in Scotland is but little known till the arrival of St Columba from Ireland, about the middle of the sixth century. In the monastery which he built in the island of Jona, many learned persons were educated, who afterwards were employed in converting the Scots and Picts, and also the Saxons.

FROM the frequent animosities that had taken place between the Scots and English on the topic of religion, especially as to the time of keeping Easter, the two nations had very little intercourse with each other. The Scots and Picts were governed by their own clergy, who, from their being educated at home, had the plainness and simplicity of the primitive times in their forms of worship.

THESE

THESE clergy had the name of *Culdees*, i. e. *Cultores Dei*. They lived in small societies, and travelled over the neighbouring countries preaching and administering the sacrament. Their first places of abode were called cells, each governed by a head, who managed and directed their affairs. These cells were by degrees enlarged, with better accommodation, and greater revenue; consequently the power of the Culdees, or secular clergy, was also increased. The privilege of choosing Bishops in those places where Episcopacy was first established was vested in them.

To these succeeded the Monks, brought from the various foundations abroad. Those who followed the rule of St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, were,

The Regular Canons of St Augustine,
 The Praemonstratenses,
 The Red Friars, or *De Redemptione Captivorum*,
 The Dominicans, or Black Friars,
 The Lazarites, and the Canons of St Anthony.

THOSE who followed the rule of St Bennet, were, the
 Benedictines of Marmontier,
 of Cluny, called Cluniacenses,
 of Tyron, called Tyronenses,
 Cistercians, otherwise Bernardines, and those of the Convent of
 Vallis-Caulium.

BESIDES these, were the Carmelites or White Friars, Franciscans, Carthusians, and many others.

WERE first brought to Scotland by Atelwolphus Prior of St Oswald, at Nafflay in Yorkshire, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who established them at Scone, in the year 1124, at the desire of King Alexander I. To this order belonged 28 monasteries in Scotland, viz.

13. Blantyre,

13. Blantyre, in Clydesdale, a Priory, founded before 1296.
14. Rowadill, in Rosshire, a Priory, founded by M'Leod of Harris.
15. Crufay, in Argyleshire, a Priory, founded by St Columba.
16. Oransay, in Argyleshire, a Priory, founded by St Columba.
17. Colonsay, in Argyleshire, an Abbey, founded by the Lord of the Isles.
18. Cambus Kenneth, in Clackmannanshire, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1147.
19. Infula Sti Colmoci, in Menteithshire, a Priory, founded by Murdoch Earl of Menteith before 1296.
20. Rosnith, in Dumbartonshire, a Priory, founded by the Earls of Lennox.
21. Inch Mahome, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by anno
22. Jedburgh, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by K. David I.
23. Restinnote, in Angusshire, a Priory, founded before 1296.
24. Canonby, in Roxburghshire, a Priory founded before 1296.
25. Inchaffray, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by Gilbert Earl of Strathern anno 1200.
26. Strathfillan, in Perthshire, a Priory, founded by K. Robert Bruce circa 1314.
27. Scarinch, in Rosshire, a Priory, founded by the M'Leods of Lewis.
28. Abernethy, in Perthshire, a Priory, founded anno 1273.

These Canons wore a white robe, with a rochet of fine linen above their gown, a surplice in the church, and an almuce formerly on their shoulders, afterwards on their left arm, hanging as far down as the ground. This almuce was of a fine black or grey skin, brought from foreign countries, and serves, to this day, to distinguish the Canon Regulars from the other religious orders.

P R Æ M O N S T R A T E N S E S ,

So named from their principal monastery Praemonstratum, in the diocese of Laon in France ; also called *Candidus Ordo*, from their garb being entirely white ; following the rule of St Augustine first founded by St Norbert, a German, Archbishop of Madgeburgh. This order was confirmed by Pope Honorius II. and Innocent III. There were six monasteries belonging to them in Scotland.

1. Souls Seat, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway circa 1160.
2. Holy Wood, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Alan Lord of Galloway, anno 1275.
3. Whitehorn, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway circa 1160.
4. Dryburgh, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by Hugh de Moreville anno 1150.
5. Tungland, in Galloway, an Abbey, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway circa 1160.
6. Ferne, in Rosshire, an Abbacy, founded by Ferquhard Earl of Ross circa 1242.

FROM their habit, which was a white cassock, with a rochet over it, a long white cloak, and a white cap, they were commonly stiled White Canons.

R E D F R I A R S

ARE likewise called Trinity Friars, or Mathurines, from their house at Paris, which was dedicated to St Mathurine ; also, *De Redemptione Captivorum*, their office being to redeem Christian captives from Turkish

kish slavery. They were established by *St John of Matha*, and *Felix de Valois*, an Anchorite at *Cerfroid* near *Grandalu*. This order was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV. anno 1246.

THEIR houses were named Hospitals or Ministries, and their superiors Ministers. Their substance, or rents, were divided into three parts. one of which was reserved for redeeming Christian slaves. They had 13 houses belonging to them in Scotland.

1. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by K. William the Lyon circa 1210.
2. Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire, founded by Patrick Earl of March anno 1218.
3. Houston, in Renfrewshire, founded anno 1226.
4. Scotlandwell, in Kinrossshire, founded by David de Benham anno 1250.
5. Failefurd, in Airedshire, founded in 1252.
6. Cross Church, in Peebles, founded by K. Alexander III. anno 1257.
7. Dornock, in Sutherland, founded by Sir Patrick Murray anno 1271.
8. Berwick upon Tweed, founded before 1296.
9. Dundee, in Angusshire, founded by James Lindsay circa 1392.
10. Cromarty, in Cromartyshire.
11. Loch Feal.
12. Brechin, in Angusshire, founded by K. David I. circa 1153.
13. Luffness, in East Lothian.

THEIR habit was white, with a red and blue cross patée upon their scapular. Their general chapter was held yearly at Whitsunday in *Octavis Pentecostes*. Their way of living was similar to that of the Canons of St Victor at Paris. At their first institution, their Superior General was elective, and chosen by the general chapter.

DOMINICANS,

Or *Black Friars*, called also *Fratres Praedicatorum*, on account of their frequent preaching. This order was instituted by St Dominick, who first invented the Inquisition. He was descended of the family of the Gusmans in Spain, and was a canon regular of the cathedral of Osma, and archdean of that church. They were approved of by Pope Innocent the Third, anno 1215, and also Honorius his successor in 1216; and were divided into 45 provinces; whereof Scotland was the 18th. William Malvoisine Bishop of St Andrews, a Frenchman, first brought them into Scotland in the reign of K. Alexander II. They had 15 convents here.

1. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, a Convent, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
2. Berwick upon Tweed, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
3. Air, in Airshire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
4. Montrose, in Forfarshire, founded by Sir Allan Durward anno 1230.
5. Perth, in Perthshire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1231.
6. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by K. Alexander II. circa 1231.
7. Elgin, in Murrayshire, founded by K. Alexander II. circa 1233.
8. Stirling, in Stirlingshire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1233.
9. Inverness, in Invernesshire, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1233.
10. Wigtown, in Wigtownshire, founded by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan Lord of Galloway, anno 1267.
11. Dundee, in Angusshire, founded by Andrew Abercromby.
12. Coupar, in Fifeshire, founded by the Macduffs E. of Fife.
13. St Monan's, in Fifeshire, founded by David II. anno 1369.

14. St Andrew's, in Fifeshire, founded by William Wisheart Bishop, anno 1274.
15. Glasgow, in Lanarkshire, founded by the Bishop and Chapter anno 1270.

THIS order was one of the most considerable of the Church of Rome. There were three or four Popes, several Cardinals, and a great many Bishops, and learned men, of this institution. According to their rules, the brethren renounced all worldly possessions, abstained from eating flesh from September to Easter; they lay neither on feather beds nor in sheets, but on a mattress; and every Saturday, in case there fell neither feast nor fast upon that day, they were to say the office of the Virgin Mary. Their habit was a white gown and scapular, which they pretended was prescribed by the Virgin Mary.

C A N O N S O F S T A N T H O N Y,

BROUGHT from St Anthony of Vienne, in the Province of Dauphiny in France, the residence of the superior general of that congregation. Their houses were called hospitals, and their governours *Praeceptores*. Their habit was a black gown, with a blue T. of stuff on their left breast. They wore neither the almuze nor the rochet. Only one house belonged to them in Scotland, viz.

Leith, in Mid-Lothian, founded before 1446.

B E N E D I C T I N E S.

ST BENEDICT or Bennet was the first who brought the monastic life to be esteemed in the West. He was born at Nursi, a town of Italy,

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about

about the year 480, and established his followers in the end of that century. They were called Benedictines, and sometimes Black Monks, from the colour of their habit.

THESE Monks were either brought from monasteries depending upon the Abbacy of *Fleury La Riviere*, on the river *Loire* in *France*; from *Tyron*, in the province of *Perche*; or *Cluny*, in *Burgundy*; as also, the *Cisterians*, and those of the congregation of *Vallis Caulium*, called *Val des Choux*, likewise in *Burgundy*.

THOSE who had relation to *Fleury La Riviere*, had three convents in Scotland, situated in the following places :

1. Coldingham, in Berwickshire, a Priory, founded by K. Edgar anno 1098.
2. Dunfermling, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1124.
3. Urquhart, in Murrayshire, a Priory, founded by K. David I. anno 1125.

C L U N I A C E N S E S .

So called, from the Abbacy of Cluny, in Burgundy, near the river of Grofne, four leagues from Macon, in France, where Berno revived the rules of St Bennet, adding some constitutions; and, when he was dying, placed Odo, as Abbot or Superior of this new monastery. The Monks of this institution had four monasteries in this kingdom, situated at the following places :

1. Paisley, in Renfrewshire, an Abbey, founded by Walter son of Allan Lord High Steward, anno 1164.
2. Feale,

2. Feale, in Ayrshire, a Priory.
3. Croffraguel, in Ayrshire, an Abbey, founded by Duncan son of Gilbert Earl of Carrick anno 1244.
4. Icolmkill, in Argyleshire, an Abbey, founded by St Columba circa 590.

TYRONENSES

HAD their name from their first Abbey, called *Tyronium*, in the diocese of *Chartres*. There *Rotrou* Earl of *Perche* and *Mortagne* gave to *St Bernard*, Abbot of St Cyprian, in Poictou, a settlement, in the year 1109, after he had wandered a long time through *Britanny* and *Normandy*. There were six monasteries in Scotland belonging to this order.

1. Kelso, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1128.
2. Lesmahagow, in Clydesdale, a Priory, founded by K. David I. anno 1144.
3. Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, an Abbey, founded by H. Moreville, Constable of Scotland, anno 1140.
4. Aberbroth. in Angusshire, an Abbey, founded by K. William the Lyon anno 1178.
5. Fyvie, in Buchanshire, a Priory, founded by Fergus Earl of Buchan anno 1179.
6. Lundores, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by David E. of Huntingdon circa 1178.

CISTERTIANS, OR BERNARDINES,

WERE a religious order, begun by Robert Abbot of Molefme, in the diocese of Langres in France, in the year 1098. They were called *Monachi*

Monachi Albi, to distinguish them from the *Benedictines*, whose habit was entirely black ; whereas the *Cisterians* wore a black cowl and scapular, and all their other cloaths were white. They had the name of *Cisterians* from their chief house and first monasteries, *Cisterium in Burgundy*, and *Bernardines*, from St Bernard, who, with a number of his followers, retired to this monastery, and was afterwards elected Abbot of Clairvoux. There were above 160 monasteries founded by him. This order was divided into 30 provinces, whereof Scotland was the 26th, and in which there were 13 monasteries.

1. Melrose, in Tiviotdale, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1136.
2. Newbottle, in Mid-Lothian, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1140.
3. Dundrennan, in Gallowayshire, an Abbey, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway, anno 1142.
4. Holm Cultram, in Cumberland, an Abbey, founded by Henry Earl of Huntingdon anno 1150.
5. Kynlofs, in Murrayshire, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1150.
6. Coupar, in Angusshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Malcolm IV. anno 1164.
7. Glenluce, in Gallowayshire, an Abbey, founded by Rolland Lord of Galloway anno 1190.
8. Saundle, in Cantyreshire, an Abbey, founded by Reginaldus son of Somerled, circa 1163.
9. Culrofs, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by Malcolm Earl of Fife anno 1217.
10. Deer, in Buchanshire, an Abbey, founded by William Cumming Earl of Buchan anno 1218.
11. Balmerinloch, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1229.

INTRODUCTION.

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12. Sweet Heart, in Gallowayshire, an Abbey, founded by Dervorgilla anno 1275.
13. Machline, in Ayrshire, founded by K. David I.

VALLIS CAULIUM,

CALLED also *Vallis Olerum* or *Val de Choux*, are so named from the first Priory of that congregation, founded by *Virard*, in the diocese of *Langres*, betwixt *Dijon* and *Autun*, in Burgundy, in the year 1193. They had three Monasteries in Scotland,

1. Pluscardine, in Murrayshire, a Priory, founded by K. Alexander II. anno 1230.
2. Beaulieu, in Rossshire, a Priory, founded by John Bisset anno 1230.
3. Ardchattan, in Argyleshire, a Priory, founded by Dun. Mackoul anno 1230.

FRANCISCANS, CONVENTUALS,

WERE the second order of Mendicants, of which the Dominicans already mentioned were the first, named after their Patriarch St Francis a merchant of *Affise* in *Italy*. They were also called Minorites, or Gray-friars, from their habit, and were established by that saint in the year 1206, and confirmed by Pope Innocent III. in the year 1209. Their superiors were called Wardens. This order followed a particular rule prescribed to them by their founder, and were divided into Conventuals and Observantines. These last were reformed by Bernardine of Sienna, in the year 1419, and were called Observantines, because they pretended to follow the rule of St Francis more strictly, by going barefooted, and wearing no shirts; and the other were called Conventuals, since the time of Pope Innocent IV. They came into

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Scot.

Scotland in the year 1219, and had eight Convents at the places under mentioned,

1. Berwick, in Berwickshire.
2. Roxburgh, in Tiviotdale, founded before 1235.
3. Dumfries, in Dumfrieshire, founded by Dervorgilla about 1275.
4. Dundee, in Forfarshire, founded by Dervorgilla about 1275.
5. Haddington, in East Lothian.
6. Lanark, in Lanarkshire, founded by K. Robert Bruce anno 1314.
7. Kirkcudbright, in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, founded contemporary with K. David II.
8. Innerkeithing, in Fifeshire.

O B S E R V A N T I N E S.

KING JAMES I. having written to the Franciscans of Cologne, desiring to have some of their brethren of the Observantines, obtained from the Vicar General one Cornelius of Zirichzen, a Dutchman, of great reputation, with several others of his brethren. After he had settled them in different parts of the country, he returned back to Flanders, and died at Antwerp. This order had nine Convents in Scotland, at the following places :

1. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian, founded by the citizens anno 1446.
2. St Andrews, in Fifeshire, founded by Bishop Kennedy before 1478.
3. Glasgow, in Lanarkshire, founded by John Bishop of Glasgow anno 1476.
4. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by the citizens, &c. anno 1450.
5. Ayr, in Ayrshire, founded by the citizens, &c. anno 1472.
6. Perth, in Perthshire, founded by Lord Oliphant anno 1460.
7. Stirling,

7. Stirling, in Stirlingshire, founded by King James IV. anno 1494.
8. Elgin, in Murrayshire, founded by John Innes anno 1479.
9. Jedburgh, in Teviotdale, founded by the citizens anno 1513.

CARMELITES

WERE the third order of begging Friars. Their origin was from Mount Carmel in Syria, situated in the tribe of Issachar, about 13 leagues in circuit, containing many villages, and abounding with fountains, dens, and caves, where the pilgrims of old dwelt, exposed to the fury of the Turks. Some of this order were brought into France by St Lewis, on his return from Asia, who bestowed a dwelling upon them in the suburbs of Paris, where the Celestines have been since established. This order was divided into 32 provinces, of which Scotland was the 13th, where they had the name of White Friars, from their outward garment. They were first introduced into Scotland in the reign of Alexander III. and had eight convents.

1. Tullilum, in Perthshire, founded by Richard Bishop of Dunkeld anno 1262.
2. Dunbar, in East Lothian, founded by Patrick Earl of March anno 1263.
3. Linlithgow, in Linlithgowshire, founded by the citizens anno 1290.
4. Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire, founded by the lairds of Dundas anno 1330.
5. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by Philip de Arbuthnot anno 1350.
6. Irvine, in Ayrshire, founded by the laird of Fullerton anno 1412.
7. Banff, in Banffshire.

8. Green-

8. Greenfide, in Mid-Lothian, founded by the Provost and Council of Edinburgh anno 1526.

THE habit of this order was white. Upon their mantle, towards the end, were several rolls of stuff; but was changed by order of Pope Honorius IV. The bands or rolls were taken off; and they wore a white cloak above a grey or tawny gown.

C A R T H U S I A N S

WERE established by *Bruno*, a Doctor of Paris, and a Canon of Rheims, in the year 1086, in the wild mountains of Grenoble in France, under the protection of the *Virgin Mary* and *St John the Baptist*. They followed the rule of St Bennet, with several other great austerities, added thereto. They came into England in the year 1180, and from thence were brought into Scotland in the year 1429. They had but one Monastery in Scotland, which was situated near Perth, and called *Monasterium Vallis Virtutis*, founded by K. James I. after his captivity in England.

G I L B E R T I N E S.

THIS order was established by one Gilbert, who was born in the reign of William the Conqueror. After having finished his studies in France, he returned to England, and was there ordained Priest by the Bishop of Lincoln. He was remarkable for his charity to the poor, spending his substance and patrimony in relieving the distressed, and particularly young women, who were ashamed to own their poverty. Having selected seven of this class, he shut them up in a monastery, which he built at Simpringham, in Lincolnshire, anno 1146, appointing

appointing servants to prepare victuals without doors, which were delivered to them through a window. Many Ladies embraced their manner of life, which was most exemplary; and this occasioned the building new cloisters. Gilbert requested the Cistercians to be their directors; but was refused; whereupon he appointed some of the Canon Regulars. By this regulation, their monasteries were composed of men and women, under the same roof, but in different apartments. The Canons were prescribed the rule of St Augustine, and to the Nuns the rule of St Bennet, with some private constitutions added thereto, which had the approbation of the Popes Eugenius III. Adrian IV. and Alexander III. There was only one Monastery belonging to this order in Scotland, situated at Dalmullin, upon the river of Ayr, founded by Walter III. Lord High Steward of Scotland; the Nuns and Canons whereof were brought from Syzle, in Yorkshire.

THE Canons wore a white gown of lambskins, with a cowl sewed to their habit, lined also with lambskins.

THE Nuns wore likewise a white gown, and their veils lined with lambskins.

T E M P L A R S,

So called, from having a dwelling near the Temple of Jerusalem, given them by Baldwin II. King of that city. They were first established there by Hugo de Paganis, and Gaufridus de Sancto Aldemaro. They followed the rule of St Augustine, and the constitutions of the Canons Regular of Jerusalem; their office and vow being to defend the temple and city of Jerusalem, to entertain all Christian strangers and pilgrims, and guard them safely through the Holy Land. One General Prior had the government of the order in Scotland and England. They were brought into Scotland in the reign of King David I. This

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order

order possessed great riches, and had above 9000 houses in Christendom. There were few parishes in this country where they did not possess some part. In Edinburgh, they had many buildings, and likewise in Leith. When these happened to be feued out to Seculars, great care was taken that the possessors should constantly keep the Cross of the order on the top of their houses, as a token that they were subject to them, and that they were liable to answer in their courts.

THEIR chief places of residence in Scotland were,

The Temple, upon the river of Southesk, in Mid-Lothian, founded by K. David I.

Ballintradoch, now Arncliffe, near the same river.

Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire.

Mary Culter, in the shire of Kincardine.

Oggerstone, in Stirlingshire, founded by K. David I.

St Germans, in East Lothian.

Tulloch, in Aberdeenshire.

Inchynan, in Renfrewshire.

With several other places in Eskdale, and on the borders.

THEIR habit was white; to which Eugenius III. added a red cross of stuff sewed upon their cloaths.

J O H A N I T E S,

OR Knights of Jerusalem, had their origin from certain devout merchants of the city of Melphi, in the kingdom of Naples, who trading to the Holy Land obtained permission from the Calif of Egypt to build a church and monastery at Jerusalem, for the reception of pilgrims who came to visit the Holy Land, and paid a yearly tribute upon that account.

THEY

THEY afterwards built a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, and another which was consecrated to the memory of Mary Magdalen; the one for men, and the other for women. When Jerusalem was taken by Godfrey of Bouillon, Gerard of Martiques, a native of Provence in France, built there a larger church, with an hospital for the sick, and for the pilgrims, in the year 1104, in honour of St John, where these Knights were placed, and who took their name from that hospital. In the year 1187, being expelled by Saladin from Jerusalem, they retired to the fortrefs of Margatt, in Phoenicia; from thence they went to Acre or Ptolemais; afterwards they followed John of Lusignan to Cyprus; from which they retired to Rhodes in 1310. Upon the taking of Rhodes by Solyman the Magnificent, Emperor of the Turks, in the year 1522, they took up their residence at Viterbo in Italy; and at last, in the year 1534, were placed at Malta; where they still remain, and are stiled *Knights of Malta*. Before any one can be admitted into this order, he must make proof of his birth, and justify, by charters, or other authentic documents, his nobility for four generations, both by father and mother, and must be born in lawful marriage; the bastards of Kings and Princes only excepted. They take the three ordinary vows of religion, Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience. Their habit is black, with a cross of gold, having eight points enamelled white, in memory of the eight Beattitudes.

THIS order was composed of eight Languages or nations. The Grand Prior of Provence was *Great Commendator*, the Prior of Auvergne *Great Marshall*, the Prior of the Isle of France *Great Hospitalier*, the Great Prior of Italy *Admiral*, the Prior of Arragon *Great Conservator*, the Prior of Germany *Great Bailiff*, the Prior of Castile *Great Chancellor*, and the Prior of England *Great Turcopolier*, or Colonel of the Cavalry.

THEIR principal place of residence in this country was at Torpichen, in the shire of West Lothian, consecrated to St John, and founded by K. David I. The same cross used by the Templars was ordered

to

to be put upon all the houses feued out by these Knights. Several houses in Edinburgh and Leith have such at the top, denoting that they formerly belonged to the order.

HAVING gone through the several Orders of Monks in this country, we shall proceed to those of the Nuns, who either followed the Rule of St Augustine, St Bennet, or St Francis. They were bound never to go out of their Cloisters after being professed, and having made their vows according to the Constitution of Pope Boniface VIII. Those who followed St Augustine's Rule had only two Monasteries in Scotland, the one of Chanoneſſes, the other Dominicans.

Icolmkill, in Argyleſhire, founded before the Benedictine Monks were there.

Sciennes, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Lady Roſline Counteſs of Caithneſs.

B E N E D I C T I N E B L A C K N U N S

WERE eſta bliſhed by St Scholaſtica, ſiſter of St Bennet, and had Convents at the following places :

1. Newcastle, in Northumberland, founded by King David I. circa 1150.
2. Carlisle, in Cumberland, founded by King David I. circa 1150.
3. Halyston,

3. Halyston, in Berwickshire, founded before 1296.
4. Dalmullin, in , founded by Walter Lord High Steward of Scotland.
5. Lincluden, in Dumfrieshire, founded by Uthred father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, contemporary with K. Malcolm IV.

BERNARDINE OR CISTERTIAN NUNS

LIVED likewise according to the Rule of St Bennet, and followed some private constitutions. They had thirteen Convents in Scotland.

1. Berwick, in Berwickshire, founded by K. David I.
2. St Bothans, in Berwickshire, founded by Euphemia Countess of March, contemporary with William the Lyon.
3. Trefontana, in East Lothian, founded by K. David I.
4. Elbottle, in East Lothian, founded by K. David I.
5. Gulane, in East Lothian, founded by K. David I.
6. Coldstream, in Berwickshire, founded by Cospatrick E. of March before 1166.
7. Eccles, in Berwickshire, founded by Cospatrick Earl of March 1155.
8. Manuel, in Stirlingshire, founded by K. Malcolm IV. anno 1156.
9. Haddington, in East Lothian, founded by Adda Countess of Northumberland anno 1178.
10. North Berwick, in East Lothian, founded by Malcolm son of Duncan Earl of Fife anno 1216.
11. Elchou, in Strathernshire, founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk.
12. St Leonard, in Perthshire, founded before 1296.
13. Edinburgh, in Mid-Lothian.

CLARESSES.

THE Nuns who followed the Rule of St Francis were established by St Clare, from whom they took their name.

ST CLARE was born at Assise in Italy, and was by St Francis himself admitted into the order in 1212. A number of Ladies followed her example, for whom St Francis wrote a particular Rule, full of rigour and great austerities. They were possessed of no revenues, depending wholly upon charity for their subsistence. There were only two houses in Scotland belonging to this order.

1. Aberdour, in Fife.
2. Dundee, in Angusshire.

BESIDES the above mentioned Nunneries, there was one at Coldingham, whose order is not known. The Legend of Ebba and her Nuns is placed in the year 870, which makes this the oldest nunnery in Scotland. And it appears from our historians that it was in ruins when rebuilt by Edgar K. of Scotland in the year 1098, who bestowed it upon the Benedictine Monks of Durham.

COLLEGIATE

COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.

WE shall next proceed to give a List of such Collegiate Churches as have come to our knowledge, of which there appear 33. They were governed by a Dean or Provost, who had entire jurisdiction over them. Their institution was for the purpose of performing divine service, and singing masses for the souls of the founders and patrons, or their friends.

UNDER the Dean, there were Prebendaries or Canons of several degrees, who had their stalls where they sat, for singing with due order during the Canonical hours, and with their Dean or Provost made up the Chapter. These Collegiates were commonly erected out of several Parish Churches united for that purpose, or out of the Chaplainries, which were founded under the roof of their churches,

1. Biggar, in Lanarkshire, founded by Malcolm Lord Fleming anno 1545.
2. St Bothans, in Berwickshire, founded by Hugh Giffard Lord Yester anno 1418.
3. Bothwell, in Clydesdale, founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, anno 1398.
4. Carnwarth, in Clydesdale, founded by Sir Thomas Somerville of Carnwarth anno 1424.
5. Corstorphin, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Sir John Forrester of Corstorphin anno 1429.

6. Crail,

6. Crail, in Fifeshire, founded by the Priorefs of Haddington anno 1517.
7. Crichton, in Mid-Lothian, founded by Sir William Crichton Chancellor, anno 1449,
8. Dalkeith, in Mid-Lothian, founded by James Douglas Earl of Morton, contemporary with James V.
9. Dunbar, in Eaft Lothian, founded by George Earl of March anno 1392.
10. Dirleton, in Eaft Lothian, founded by Sir Walter Haliburton of Dirleton anno 1444.
11. Dumbarton, in Dumbartonshire, founded by Ifobel Countefs of Lenox, anno 1450.
12. Dunglafs, in Eaft Lothian, founded by Sir Alexander Home of Home anno 1450.
13. Foulis, in Angusshire, founded by Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, contemporary with James II.
14. St Giles, in Edinburgh, founded by King James III. anno 1466.
15. Guthry, in Angusshire, founded by Sir David Guthry of Guthry, contemporary with James III.
16. Hamilton, in Clydesdale, founded by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow anno 1451.
17. Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire, founded by Sir William Cuningham of Kilmaurs anno 1403.
18. Kilmund, in Argyleshire, founded by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow anno 1442.
19. Kirkheugh, in Fifeshire.
20. Lincluden, in Galloway, founded by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, contemporary with Robert III.
21. St Mary in the Fields, in Mid-Lothian.
22. Methven, in Perthshire, founded by Walter Stewart Earl of Athol anno 1433.
23. Minniboil, in Carrick, founded by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dinure anno 1441.

24. Reftalrig,

24. Restalrig, in Mid-Lothian, founded by King James V. anno 1515.
25. Rosline, in Mid-Lothian, founded by William Earl of Orkney and Caithness anno 1446.
26. Royal Chapel of Stirling, founded by Pope Alexander VI. contemporary with James IV.
27. St Salvators, St Andrews, in Fifeshire, founded by Bishop Kennedy anno 1458.
28. Seton, in East Lothian, founded by George Lord Seton anno 1493.
29. Semple, in Renfrewshire, founded by John Lord Semple anno 1505.
30. Tayne, in Rossshire, founded by Thomas Bishop of Ross anno 1481.
31. Trinity College, Edinburgh, founded by Queen Mary of Gueldre before 1463.
32. Tullibardine, in Strathern, founded by Sir David Murray of Tullibardine anno 1446.
33. Yester, in East Lothian, founded by Sir William de Haya of Locherward anno 1420.

H O S P I T A L S,

Of which there appear to have been twenty-nine, were erected either for the receiving strangers, or for maintaining poor and infirm people. They are governed by a Superior, called *Magister*.

1. Aberdeen, in Aberdeenshire, founded by Gavin Dunbar Bishop of Aberdeen anno 1531.

G

2. Bal-



I N C H C O L M.

P L A T E I.

ON the island of Inch Colm, anciently called *Æmonia*, in the Frith of Forth, near Aberdour in Fife, was a monastery belonging to the canons regular of St Augustine, founded by King Alexander I. in the year 1123, and dedicated to St Columba, Abbot of Iona, by whose interposition he was supposed to have escaped the danger of shipwreck. Tradition gives the following account : That the King, crossing at Queensferry, a dreadful storm drove the vessel upon this island, where a hermit then lived, in a small chapel dedicated to St Columba. Here the King and his suite were compelled to remain for three days, with no better fare than what the milk of a single cow, and the shell-fish they could gather among the rocks, afforded.

The buildings cover a large track of ground, and remain tolerably entire, the strong vaulted roofs having still withstood the hand of time, and the rage of party. The cloister, and a small octagon chapel adjoining, have suffered little. The square tower rising above resembles that of Iona.

This first View is from the south, and shews the remains of the kitchen and vaults beneath, the walls of which are close to the sea.



I N C H C O L M.

P L A T E II.

THIS Monastery had considerable wealth, which, attracting the notice of the English fleet sent into the Frith by King Edward III. anno 1335, was pillaged of every thing valuable. Amongst the spoils was an image of St Columba, held in great veneration. Soon after this act of sacrilege, the fleet suffered much by a violent tempest, which being considered as a just punishment inflicted by the hand of the Deity for the impious deed, those who had escaped the fury of the waves were so intimidated thereat, that the church and monastery were presented with a valuable offering of gold and silver.

Alanus de Mortuo Mari, Lord of Aberdour, bestowed half of his lands on the Monks of this island, in consideration of his being allowed a burying-place for himself and his posterity in the church.

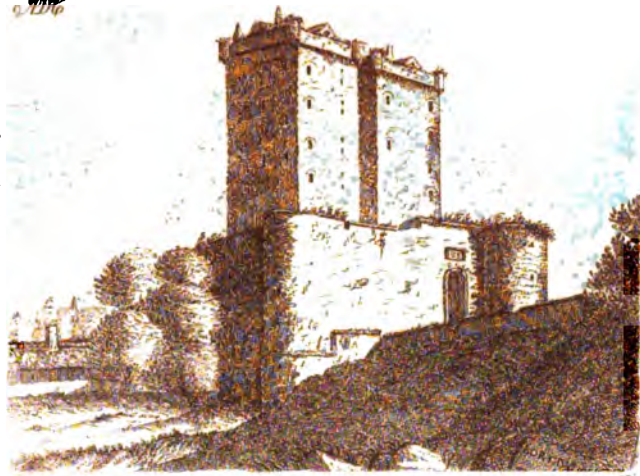
This island now belongs to the Earl of Murray, whose beautiful seat of Dunibristel lies a very little further up the Frith, upon the edge of the water.



H A S S I N G D E A N

IS situated on the river Tiviot, about ten miles above Melrose, and was a cell belonging to, and attended by Monks from that Abbey. The remains of the arch here given, which is the east end of the choir, is of Saxon architecture, and of no inelegant design.

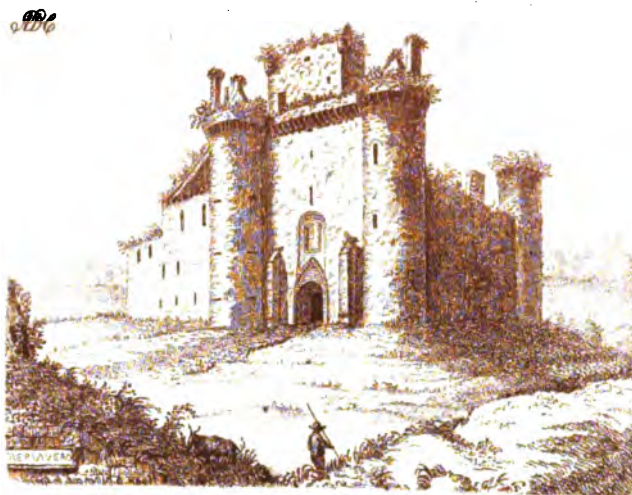
After the Reformation, this building was long used as the parish-church; but a new one having been erected about the year 1700 at Roberton, as more conveniently situated, this fabric was allowed to go to ruin, and is now entirely demolished.



B O R T H W I C K .

BORTHWICK Castle, situated in Mid Lothian, about 11 miles S. E. of Edinburgh, was a strong hold built by William, the first Lord Borthwick, in consequence of leave granted him by charter under the great seal of King James I. in the year 1430.

William, the second Lord, made a considerable figure. The third Lord, also named William, was killed, with many of his brave countrymen, and King James IV. their Royal leader, at the fatal battle of Flodden, in the 1513. John, the eighth Lord, during the civil war, held out his Castle of Borthwick against Cromwell, but at last, for want of relief, was obliged to surrender. To this Castle, Bothwell and Queen Mary fled, when unable to make head against their enemies ; but, being followed by Lord Hume, and the place invested, they were under the necessity of making their escape, which they effected with difficulty, and took refuge in Dunbar Castle. The situation of Borthwick is extremely fine, surrounded with hills clothed with wood.



C A E R L A V E R O C,

A Border-house formerly belonging to the Maxwells or Machuswells near Dumfries. It is situated in a flat, and has been surrounded with a moat. The building is of an uncommon figure, being triangular, with round towers at the angles. The gateway is placed betwixt two towers, at one of the corners, and has been properly defended, according to the mode of fortification used at that time.

This Castle has suffered many sieges. The first we find recorded was by Edward I. in the year 1306, when he summoned above 100 barons, with their dependents, to meet him for that purpose. To such a force the Castle was obliged to surrender. The following year saw it again in the possession of the Scots, who, after a long siege, were once more driven from its walls. It was afterwards regained, abandoned, demolished, and rebuilt several times.

So late as the time of Cromwell, it appears to have been an object worth contending for.

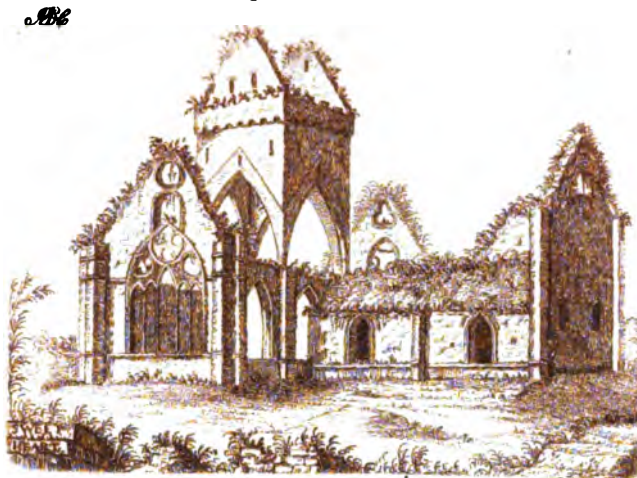


S W E E T H E A R T.

P L A T E I.

THE Suavi Cordium of Lefsly, now called New Abbey, situated in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about eight miles from Dumfries, near the mouth of the river Nith, was founded in the beginning of the 13th century, for Monks of the Cistercian Order, by Dervorgilla, daughter to Allan Lord of Galloway, niece to David Earl of Huntingdon, and wife of John Baliol Lord of Castle Bernard, who died in the year 1269, and was buried here; but no vestige remains of his tomb. His heart is said to have been embalmed, and put into an ivory box, bound with silver, which was solemnly deposited within the wall of the church, near the High Altar, from whence this Abbey took the name of *Sweet Heart*.

The Lord Maxwells, ancestors of the Earls of Nithsdale, were heritable bailiffs or bailies of this Monastery; and Sir Robert Spottiswood, President of the Court of Session in Scotland, and Secretary of State to King Charles I. being possessed of this Abbey in temporal lordship, was from thence designed Lord New Abbey.



S W E E T H E A R T.

P L A T E I I.

THE length of the building, from E. to W. is about 194 feet ; the breadth, including the transept, 65 feet ; the cross, from N. to S. 162 feet. In the arch of that part of the choir to the south of the cross, are two large key-stones, on which are cut a heart and two roses, with two croziers, and this inscription, **CHRISTUS MARITUS MEUS**, alluding to the dedication of the church to the Virgin Mary, as well as the piety of the widow who here deposited the heart of her husband.

The refectory of the Abbey stood opposite to the church, and was used for divine service till the year 1731, when, falling to decay, it was in part taken down, and a new church erected. Under the refectory was the kitchen, with several vaults, now remaining. The chapter-house adjoins to the old church, and is still standing. Above was the Abbot's lodging. The dormitories stood to the east, beyond the Abbot's house.



B O T H W E L L,

P L A T E I.

IN Clydesdale, near the river Clyde, stands the remains of Bothwell, once a large Castle. As early as the 1270, mention is made of this place, in a writ by Walterus de Moravia, to the Monks of Dryburgh, granting a discharge of certain multures.

Sir Andrew de Moravia Dominus de Bothwell was one of the first who joined Sir William Wallace in defence of the liberties of Scotland. He fell at Stirling in 1297. His son Sir Andrew joined Robert Bruce upon his first asserting his claim to the crown, and continued with him through all his various changes of fortune. He afterwards married the King's sister. Upon the accession of David Bruce, he still adhered firmly to their interest; and, during the absence and minority of the King, was chosen Regent and Governour.

This View is from the N. E.

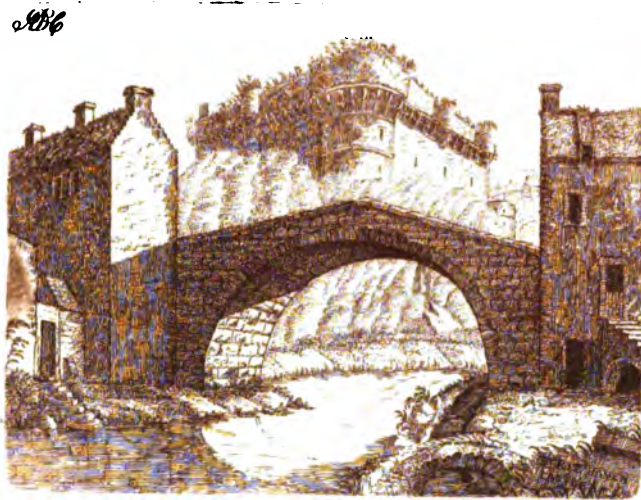


B O T H W E L L.

P L A T E II.

AFTER the famous battle of Bannockburn anno 1314, Humphry de Bohun Earl of Hereford fled to this Castle, then in the hands of the English; but it was soon reduced by Edward Bruce; and Hereford, with many others who had taken refuge there, were made prisoners. In 1336, it was taken by the Scots, with some French auxiliaries under the Earl of March, Sir William Keith, and Sir William Douglas; but was soon afterwards abandoned to King Edward III. who resided there for some time. The following year, the Castle was again reduced by Patrick Earl of March and the Guardian Sir William Douglas. This was the seat of the brave Earl of Forfar, who died of the wounds he received from the rebels, after being made prisoner and quarter granted him at the battle of Dunblane 1715. The Castle and lands now belong to Douglas of Douglas.

This View is from the S.



S T R A T H A V E N .

THE Castle of Strathaven is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Avon, in the county of Lanark.

There is no certain tradition as to the year in which it was built. It is generally supposed to have been by Andrew, first Lord Avendale, who was created in 1456.

The barony and lordship of Avendale were exchanged by Andrew the third Lord with Sir James Hamilton of Fyrrnart, for the barony of Ochiltree in Ayrshire. They afterwards came into the Duke of Hamilton's family, whose property they still remain.

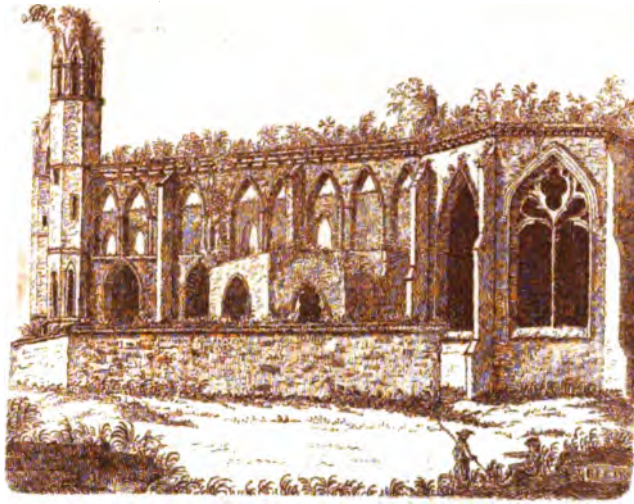


E L G I N.

P L A T E I.

ELGIN in Moray is situated upon the river Loffie, about 37 miles from Inverness. The cathedral, of which the west end is given in the above Plate, was founded in the 1224, by Andrew Bishop of Moray.

The design of the building is magnificent, and the various sculptures are executed in a masterly manner, particularly the west door, the ornaments of which are not exceeded in beauty by almost any other church in Europe. Indeed, we no longer wonder at this, when it is considered that contributions were every-where made to defray the expence, and the most skilful artists employed from all parts in this great work. The pillar which supports the roof of the chapter-house is finished in a taste superior to the rest. The wreaths of flowers which encircle the shaft are cut in high relief, and have a fine effect.



E L G I N.

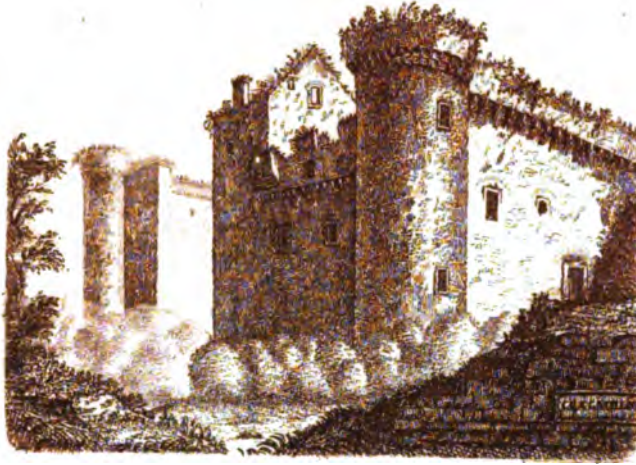
P L A T E II.

IN the year 1270, according to Fordun, this church was burnt down, together with the dwellings of the Monks. They were again destroyed in 1336. Elgin was a Bishop's See. The Bishop resided at Spynie Castle, about a mile from the Cathedral. It was once a very noble seat, situated on the border of a beautiful lake, surrounded with fine gardens and woods.

In the neighbourhood are the ruins of a Castle, which was totally demolished in the wars with the Danes.

There were two Convents in the town of Elgin ; one founded in the year 1233 or 1234, by King Alexander II. for Dominicans ; the other for Observantins, by John Innes, in 1479.

This Second View is the west end, with part of the Chapter-house.



C R A G M I L L O R.

P L A T E I.

THIS Castle, called by Leslie and Buchanan Crag Millarium, is situated on a rising ground about three miles south from Edinburgh. It was of old a famous fortress, belonging, in time of war, to the King, as no subject was allowed to build castles or strong holds on any other condition.

From Haddington's Collections it appears there was a charter of mortification granted in the reign of Alexander II. anno 1212, *a Wilhelmo filio Henrici de Craig Millar*, by which he gives in pure and perpetual alms to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, *quondam totum terre in Craig Millar, in australi parte, que ducit de villa de Niddreife, ad ecclesiam de Liberton, quem Henricus de Edmonston de me tenet.*

Craig Millar afterwards became the property of John de Capella, from whom it was purchased by Sir Symon Preston in 1374. Willielmus, a successor of Sir Symon, was a member of the Parliament which met at Edinburgh 1st of June 1478: He had the title of Domine de Craig Millar.

This View is from the S. E.



C R A G M I L L O R .

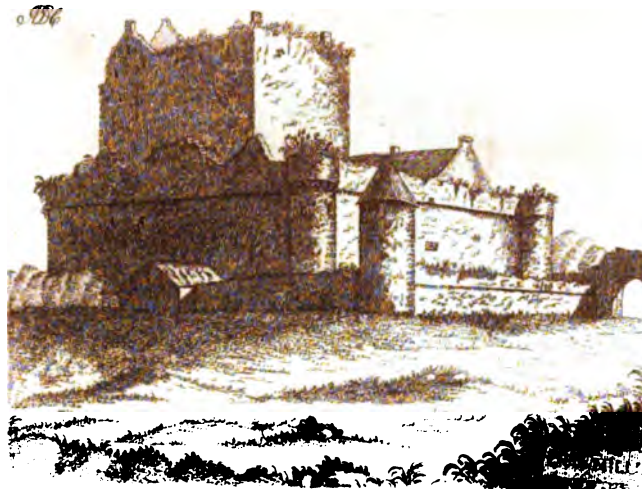
P L A T E II.

THE Prestons continued in possession of this Castle almost 300 years, and, during that period, often held the highest rank in the magistracy of Edinburgh.

In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother of King James III. was confined here for a considerable time. It was likewise the residence of King James V. for some months, during his minority, when he left Edinburgh Castle on account of the plague: And here the Queen Dowager, by the favour of Lord Erskine, his constant attendant and guardian, had frequent interviews with the young Monarch, whilst the Duke of Albany, the governour, was in France.

Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made this Castle often her residence. Her French retinue were at a small village in the neighbourhood, which still retains the name that circumstance gave it, of Petit France.

This View is part of the S. W. corner.

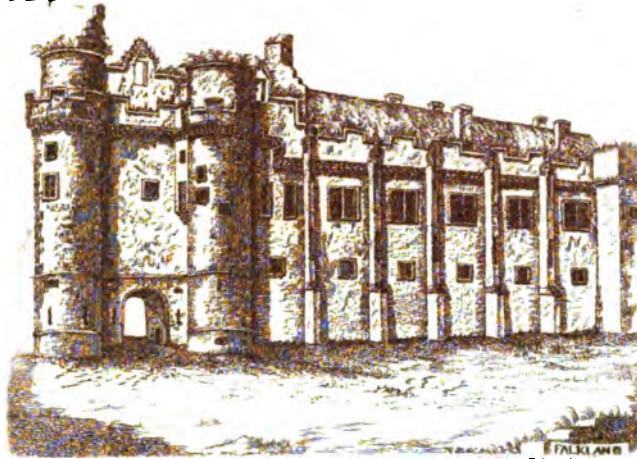


C R A G M I L L O R.

P L A T E III.

THE front, of which this is a view, is to the north, with a barnikin or thick rampart wall 30 feet high, with turrets and parapets. On the principal gate is a date 1427. Whether this is the time when that part was built, or a future repair, is uncertain. There are a great variety of apartments. The hall is large, and well lighted, considering the mode of ancient times. On the east side are blazoned the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of that ilk, Moubray of Barnbogle, and Otterburn of Redford, with whom the Prestons were nearly connected. The apartment shewn as that occupied by Mary is very small, being only seven feet by five.

About the time of the Restoration, this Castle and lands came to the family of Gilmour.



F A L K L A N D,

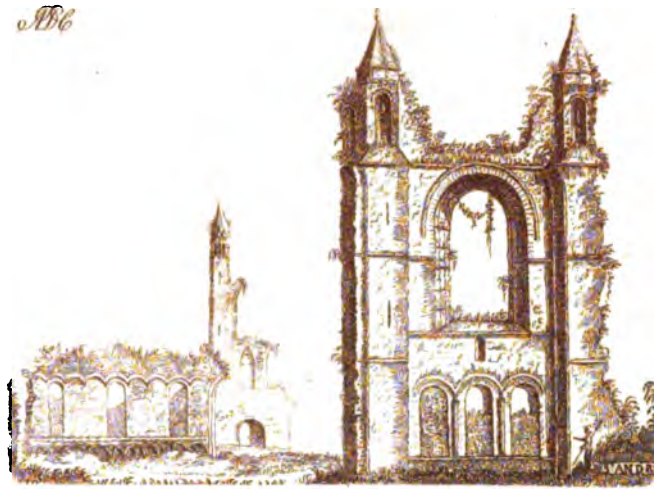
IN the shire of Fife, situated near the Lomond hills, was a palace built by King James V. From the ruins, it appears to have been a large and noble structure. The towers on each side of the gateway seem to be of an older date than the rest of the building.

There are a number of niches in the front, which is the View given. In several of these niches the statues are as large as life, and remain entire.

The park which surrounded the Palace abounded with oaks, which were cut down by Cromwell's army to build barracks at Perth.

King James VI. made this place often his residence: It was here he created Carey Lord Viscount Falkland, upon his bringing him the account of Queen Elizabeth's death.

King Charles I. also resided here, and ornamented the chapel, which occupies great part of the front.



S T A N D R E W S,
P L A T E I.

SITUATED on the sea coast, in the shire of Fife, about 26 miles from Edinburgh.

This View exhibits the E. window of the Cathedral, which was dedicated to St Andrew, founded by King Alexander I. The canons were brought from Scone by Robert Bishop of St Andrews anno 1140.

The length of the church was 370 feet, and the cross, from N. to S. 180; the breadth 65, and its height 100 feet. In the year 1304, according to Fordun, Edward I. having undertaken the reduction of Stirling, stript this building of the lead, for constructing the machines used in the siege.

This fabric was almost totally destroyed at the Reformation, but afterwards repaired. Since the Revolution, it has been allowed to go to ruin. The remains of the wall which furrounds the church is strong and extensive, ornamented with turrets and niches, many of which are very entire.



S T A N D R E W S .

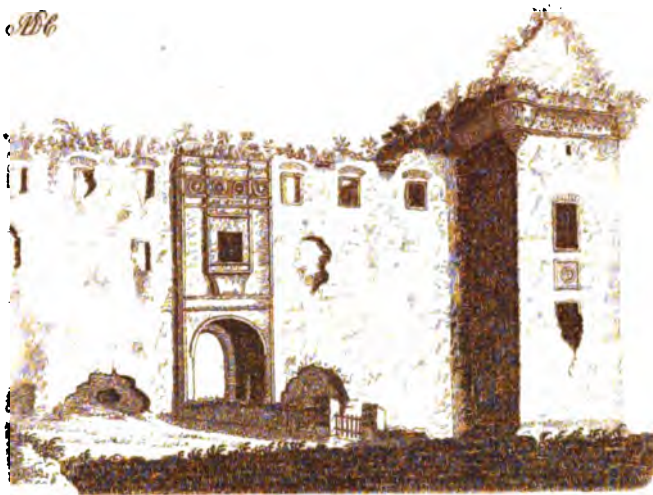
P L A T E I I .

ST RULE'S CHAPEL, the subject of this second Plate, as seen from the east, is thought to be one of the most ancient monuments of Christianity in Britain. The height of the square tower is 105 feet. From the top, there is a most extensive view of the sea coast and neighbouring country.

By the common tradition, we are informed, that this Chapel was dedicated to Regulus, a Grecian Monk, who, in the year 368, brought thither the bones of *St Andrew* from Patras, a town of Peleponesus.

Regimund, the ancient name of the town, was given it from this Monk.

As an apology for the want of sufficient grounds for elucidating the antiquities of St Andrews, all the archives belonging to this place were, at the beginning of the Reformation, carried to France, and are supposed to be lodged in the Scots College at Douay.



ST ANDREWS;

PLATE III.

THIS Plate gives the south front of the Castle, with the gate of entrance, which is all that remains, the walls towards the sea being totally demolished.

This place is supposed to have been built by Roger Bishop of St Andrews, who died in 1202. He was second son of Robert of Bedemont, Earl of Liecester, and Chancellor of Scotland. It was afterwards repaired by Cardinal Bethune and Archbishop Hamilton. On the parade before the gate, George Wishart, a famous preacher, was burnt, at the instigation of Cardinal Bethune, who, on account of this, and other enormities, was assassinated in his apartment in the year 1546, by Norman Lesly, son to the Earl of Rothes, and others, who threw him over the very window from whence he had, with exulting pleasure, viewed the death of Wishart. Succeeding tumults have left this Castle an awful heap of ruins.

Over the gateway is a date, which, though much obliterated, appears to be 1155.



M E L R O S E

P L A T E I.

IS situated on the banks of the river Tweed, in the shire of Tiviotdale, about eight miles above Kelso. Bede mentions an old Monastery here in the time of the Saxons, anno 664. According to the *Extracta ex variis Chronicis Scotiae*, the last Monastery was founded in the year 1136 by King David I. who bestowed it on the Cisterians.

The Dedication was, in the year 1146, to the Virgin Mary, as appears from the original charter, *Deo et Sanctae Mariae de Melrose, et Monachis ibidem Deo Servientibus de Rievallis, &c.*

The Monks wrote a chronicle, of which there are several manuscript copies in England and Scotland : It begins in the year 735, and is continued down to the year 1270.

This View is from the S. E. with the great east window.



M E L R O S E.

P L A T E II.

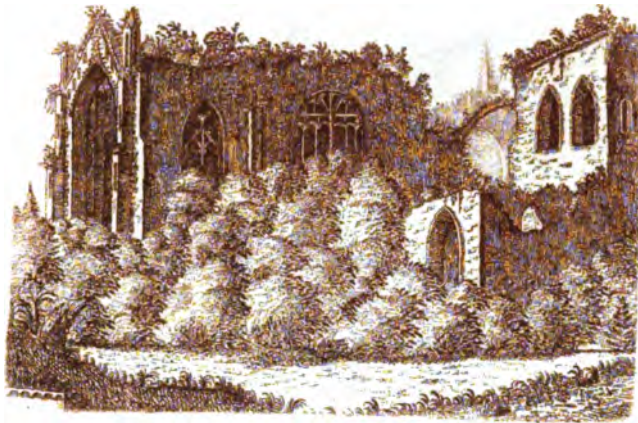
THE original charter granted to this Abbey by King David I. and confirmed by his son Prince Henry, is dated in the year 1143. The witnesses to it, among others, are Hugo de Moreville, William de Somerville, and Gervasius Riddel.

At the general assumption in 1561, the rent in money appears to have been L. 1758, beside considerable quantities of grain, &c.

After the Reformation, this Abbey, with all the lands and tithes thereto belonging, were granted by Queen Mary to James Earl of Bothwell and Duke of Orkney.

In the reign of King James VI. a grant was made of it to Sir John Ramsay, in consideration of his good services in rescuing that King from the attempt of the Earl of Gowry and his brother at Perth.

The View here given is the inside of the cross, with the window over the door of entrance to the south.



M E L R O S E

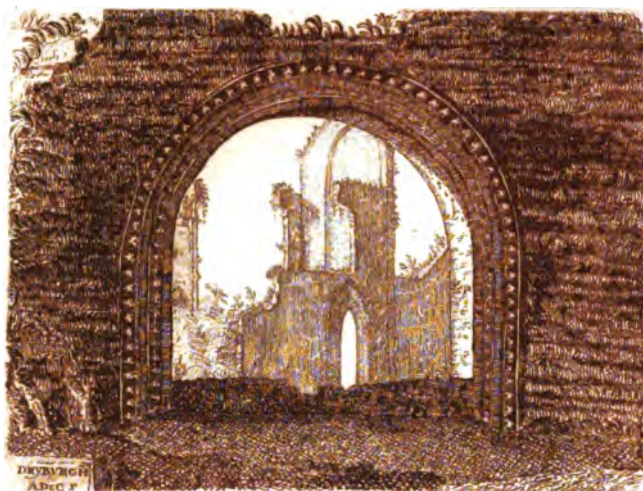
P L A T E I I I .

IF we can judge of the ornaments of the inside when fitted up, by the beautiful sculpture on the different parts of the outside which has escaped the fury of the times, this Abbey must have been by much the most magnificent in Scotland.

Many of the first men in the kingdom were buried here. Among those was James the heroic son of William Earl of Douglas, who fell at the battle of Otterburn in 1388, fought betwixt him and Sir Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur, afterwards created Earl of Northumberland. He was interred with military pomp, and every honour which could be devised by the Abbot and Monks of the Convent, after the most solemn manner of the times.

This noble ruin is in the possession of the Duke of Buccleugh.

The view is from the N. E.

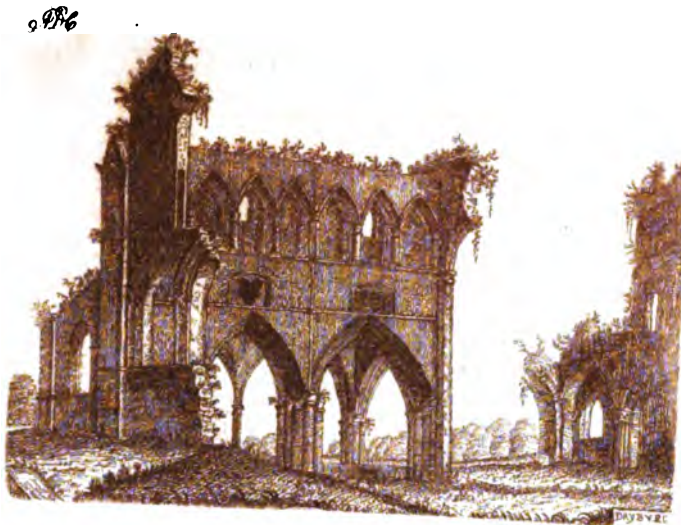


D R Y B U R G H,

P L A T E I.

IS situated on the banks of the Tweed, a little below Melrose in Teviotdale. Here are the remains of a famous Abbey, founded in the year 1150, by Hugh de Moreville, Constable of Scotland, and Beatrix de Beauchamp his wife, in the reign of David I. The Monks were of the order of Premontré in France, and brought to Dryburgh from Alnwick in Northumberland in 1152. The Church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

This First Plate is a View of the great west door, which, with the broken wall, and a few mutilated pillars, are all that remains of this end of the Church. The building seen through the gate is part of the transept, of which there is enough standing to show the style of architecture to be old Gothic, and to give an idea of the ancient magnificence of the structure. The various and extensive buildings adjoining, for the accommodation of the Monks, indicate their great numbers, their wealth, and perhaps their luxury, which is the usual concomitant of riches.



D R Y B U R G H.

P L A T E II.

THIS Second View is the opposite end of the transept from that seen through the gateway, and shows the elegance of the building. The scattered remains, interspersed with lofty trees, and the Tweed, with a smooth gliding stream, nearly encompassing the whole, form one of the most picturesque scenes that nature combined with art can afford.

Walter Stuart, father to King Robert II. granted to this place the patronage of the church of Maxton, in the shire of Roxburgh, and diocese of Glasgow. Kilrenny in Fife was also given to this Monastery by Ada, mother of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, who by the same charter gives *dimidiam carrucatam terrae de Pitcortyne et unum toftum in burgo meo de Carele*. There were two Monasteries in Ireland, viz. the Abbacy of Druin a Crofs, in the county of Armagh, and the Abbey of Woodborn, in the county of Antrim, who acknowledged this Abbacy for their mother.



D R Y B U R G H.

P L A T E III.

THIS View is the west end of the refectory with the vaults beneath; the distant building is the remains of the porter's lodge.

Dryburgh, with its revenue, was given to the Earl of Mar by King James VI. who erected it into a temporal lordship, together with Inchmahomac in Perthshire, in favour of Henry Erskine the Earl's third son, by the Lady Mary Stewart, daughter of Esme Lord d'Aubigny and Duke of Lennox. The present Earl of Buchan bought the Abbey, and a small estate surrounding it, from the heirs of Colonel Tod, who purchased it from the Halyburtons of Newmains, the old Barons or Lairds of Merton. This Abbey was burnt and plundered by the English in the 1323. The cartulary, containing all the charters that were granted to Dryburgh, is in the Advocates Library of Edinburgh.

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P I C T U R E S Q U E
A N T I Q U I T I E S
O F
S C O T L A N D.

INTRODUCTION.

PART II.

CASTLES.

HA VING made such observations as seemed proper to throw light upon the history of Religious Houses, I shall offer a few hints respecting the early mode of Fortification in Scotland.

IN the counties north of Forth, where the rising grounds are uncultivated, the remains of ancient fortresses are very frequent; their construction is singular, and I think deserve notice. Some years ago, an ingenious naturalist, in the course of his researches into the mineral productions of the north of Scotland, discovered a species of Fortification, the walls of which, instead of being cemented with lime, or some other similar substance, were vitrified.

As the Pamphlet which he published on the subject, though curious, may not be in every one's hands, I shall select from it such passages as I think may be of use to travellers, in giving a short description of those

those remains, and pointing out where they are to be seen. They are commonly situated on the tops of small hills, commanding an extensive view of a level country or valley. On the summit, there is an area, varying in the size according to the circumstances of the possessor having large or small flocks to protect, and more or less numerous dependents to accommodate. This area was surrounded by a wall very high and strong. The stones were run and compacted together, by the force of fire, so effectually, that most of them have been entirely melted. Those not quite run to glass are inclosed in the vitrified matter; and, in some places, the fusion has been so complete, that the ruins appear like masses of coarse glass.

THESE hills are very difficult of access, except on one side, which receives strength from the additional works. There are a few of an oval figure, strongly fortified on two sides.

WHAT he submits as his opinion with respect to the method of making these walls, I think most probable, which was the raising two parallel dikes of earth or sod in the direction of the intended wall, and of a sufficient width. In this space the fuel was put, and set on fire. The stones which are best adapted for the purpose of fusion, called the *plumb pudding rock*, are every where to be found. Here these were laid on, and, when in fusion, were kept by the frame of earth from running without the intended breadth of the wall. When raised to a proper height, the earth was removed. What confirms the opinion of the stones being thrown in without any order, is, that there does not anywhere appear to be a large stone, nor any laid in a particular way, or one piece which has not in some degree been affected by the fire.

THE largest of those Forts is situated on the hill of Knockfaril, to the south of the valley of Strathpeffer, two miles west from Dingwall in Ross-shire. The area within the walls is about 120 paces long, and 40 broad, and is strengthened with works at each end, on the outside of the

the surrounding walls. In the inside, there appears to have been a range of habitations reared against or under the shade of the outward wall. Those on the north side, facing the sun, seem higher and larger than those on the south side, facing the north. In the middle space are two wells, which, on being cleared out, filled with water.

THERE are many detached buildings on the skirts of the hill to the south, which, from the stratum of dung found, on removing the ruins, appear evidently to be the remains of what were used for securing their cattle. From Knockfarril there is a remarkable road leading through the hills towards the north-west sea, which marks it as a place of consequence, and the residence of some powerful chief. To the east of the works, there are vitrified ruins, which extend a considerable way, in a line along the ridge of the hill. The end next the fort seems to have joined the outer wall, and consisted either of two parallel walls, closed above with a passage between them under cover, or a high wall, broad enough to walk on, and annoy the enemy, with some way to ascend at the further end. In this wall, there is the vestige of a break about the middle, over which a bridge has been laid, to be drawn up or removed, as occasion might require.

THE next Fort, in point of consequence, is on the hill of Craig Phadrick, immediately above the House of Muirtown, two miles west from Inverness, and which has this peculiar circumstance, that there have been two vitrified walls quite round the area. The inner one appears to have been very high and strong; the outer wall but low; probably the space between, was intended for securing their cattle, as there are no remains of dry stone buildings, such as are found near the rest. Several parts of this outer wall appear quite entire, sticking to the firm bare rock, where it was first run. The area within the inner wall is near 80 paces long, and 27 broad. There are two other fortified hills of this kind, about 14 miles from Inverness, called *Castle Finlay*, two miles N. E. and *Dun Evan*, two miles S. W. of the Castle of

Calder, in the shire of Nairn. The area of Dun Evan is 70 paces long, and 30 broad; that of Castle Finlay about 40 paces long, and 17 broad. Three miles from Fort Augustus is a small ruin of the same species, called *Tordun Castle*; and another more considerable on the west side of Gleneves, in Lochaber, three miles to the south of the garrison of Fort William.

BESIDES these, there are very considerable ruins at Finaven, a mile west from the Church of Aberlemny, near the high road between Brechin and Forfar, in the shire of Angus. It commands an extensive view. Its size is near 150 paces long, and 36 broad. There are, no doubt, a very great number of this kind which yet remain unexplored.

THE buildings next in antiquity, when architecture was improved, were dry stone of a conic figure, and commonly called Pictish. Of these, there are the remains of an incredible number. The stones of which they were composed were very large, and have no mark of a tool on them. At the foundation the stones are larger than the rest. Round the bottom of some of these buildings, there was a cavity within the wall, about five feet high, narrower above than below, covered with broad strong stones, and the wall carried solid from thence to the top of the building. There is but one door of entrance to these Forts, which is generally very low, and, upon an emergency, could be easily shut up. Mr Pennant, in his voyage to the Hebrides, gives a very accurate description of some which he met with. The first he mentions is in Glenbeg, in Invernesshire. The height, by the nearest guess, may have been about 41 feet; the diameter within 33 feet near the bottom of the wall, which is there 7 feet four inches thick, growing gradually thinner as it reaches the top. The inside of this wall is quite perpendicular, but the outer side slopes in form of a cone. In the thickness of the wall are two galleries; one at the lower part, about 6 feet 2 inches high, and 2 feet 5 inches broad, at the bottom; narrowing

narrowing at the top ; flagged, and also covered over with large flat stones. This gallery runs quite round, but is divided into apartments in one place with six flags placed equidistant from each other, and were accessible above, by means of a hole from another gallery. Into the lower were four entrances ; above each of these were a row of holes running up to the top, divided by flags, appearing like shelves. Near the top was a circle of projecting stones, probably intended to hold the beams that formed the roof. None of the openings go through to the outside. Over the first gallery is another separated only by flags. This also went round, but without any division ; the height 5 feet 6 inches, and only 20 inches wide at the bottom, covered with flags at the top. The entrance to this fabrick was a square hole on the west side ; before which are the remains of a building, with a narrow opening, leading to the door. Near this is a small circle, formed of rude stones. About a quarter of a mile hence stands another building, of a similar form, but differing in the number of galleries, of which there are three ; the lowest goes entirely round ; 6 feet high, 4 feet 2 inches broad, and flagged above and below. The second gallery is of the same height, but the breadth only 3 feet 5 inches. The third gallery is so difficult of access, that its measurement could not be ascertained. The present height of this tower is only 24 feet 5 inches, the diameter 30, and the thickness of the lower part of the wall 12 feet 4 inches. There are also some of this kind in Caithness, which have a trench and strong rampart round them, of which I have a drawing. It has 5 rooms in the thickness of the wall, and the door to the east. Besides these I have mentioned, there are the remains of a vast number more ; the stones of which having been almost entirely removed for different purposes, no idea can be formed as to height and size. To these succeeded *single towers*, which were followed by castles.

I SHALL here beg leave to subjoin a few observations, taken from Mr Grose's Preface to his *Antiquities of England and Wales*, as to the structure

structure of Castles ; which, although it does not, in general, apply to those of this country, yet may be useful to the traveller.

THE materials of which Castles were built varied according to the places of their erection ; but the manner of their construction seems to have been pretty uniform. The outsides of the walls were generally built with the stones nearest at hand, laid as regularly as their shapes would admit ; the insides were filled up with the like materials, mixed with a great quantity of fluid mortar, which was called by the workmen *grout work*.

THE general shape or plan of these Castles depended entirely on the caprice of the architect, or the form of the ground intended to be occupied. Neither do they seem to have confined themselves to any particular figure in their towers ; square, round, and polygonal, oftentimes occurring in the original parts of the same building.

THE situation commonly chosen was an eminence, or else the bank of a river.

THE first member of an ancient Castle was the barbican, a watch-tower, for the purpose of descrying an enemy at a distance. It seems to have had no positive place, except that it was always an outwork, and frequently advanced beyond the ditch, to which it was then joined by a draw-bridge, and formed the entrance into the Castle.

THE next in order was the ditch. This was either wet or dry, according to the circumstances of the situation. Over it was either a standing or draw-bridge leading to the ballium. Within the ditch are the walls of the ballium or outworks. The wall of the ballium, in Castles, was commonly high, flanked with towers, and had a parapet, embattled, crenellated or garretted, for the mounting of it. There were flights of steps at convenient distances ; and the parapet often
had

had the merlons pierced with long chinks, ending in round holes, called *oillets*.

WITHIN the ballium were the lodgings and barracks for the garrison and artificers, wells, chapels, and even sometimes a monastery. Large mounts were also often thrown up in this place; these served like modern cavaliers, to command the adjacent country.

THE entrance into the ballium was commonly through a strong machicolated and embattled gate, between two towers, secured by a herse or portcullis. Over this gate were rooms, originally intended for the porter of the Castle; the towers served for the corps de garde.

ON an eminence in the center, commonly, though not always, stood the keep, or dungeon. It was the citadel, or last retreat of the garrison, often surrounded by a ditch, with a draw-bridge and machicolated gate, and occasionally with an outer wall, garnished with small towers. In large castles, it was generally a high square tower, of four or five storeys, having turrets at each angle. In these turrets were the stair-cases, and frequently a well.

THE walls of this edifice were always of an extraordinary thickness.

HERE were the state-rooms for the Governour. The different storeys were frequently vaulted, being divided by strong arches. Sometimes, indeed, they were only separated by joists; on the top was generally a platform, with an embattled parapet, from whence the garrison could see and command the exterior works.

THE method of attack and defence of fortified places practiced by our ancestors before, and even some time after the invention of gun-powder, was much after the manner of the Romans; most of the same machines being made use of, though some of them under different names.

BEFORE the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, the situation of Scotland was such, that every Baron's house was more or less fortified, according to the power and consequence of its Lord, or according to the situation of the Castle. If near Edinburgh or Stirling, where the inhabitants were more polished in their manners, and overawed by the seat of government, no more was necessary than towers capable of resisting the cursory attack of robbers and thieves, who never durst stop to make a regular investment, but plundered by surprise, and, if repulsed, instantly fled away. Such was Melville Castle. It anciently consisted of a strong built tower of *three storyes*, embattled at the top, and was sufficiently strong to resist a sudden attack, unaided by artillery, or other engines of war. But, when further removed, as in Perthshire, Invernesshire, or Aberdeenshire, then it was necessary to be better defended, and the aids of a peel or dungeon, with outer walls, moat, and wet ditch, barnakin, &c. added, to enable the powerful Lord to resist the more formidable attack of his powerful adversary. The history of Scotland, so late as the reign of the Stuart family, affords a number of melancholy instances of inveterate feuds among the greater and lesser Barons of that period, by which every mode of fortification then in use was seldom adequate to the defence of the Castle against the storm or blockade of the enraged chieftain. The Castle of Doun seems to answer this description of fortification, and has made several gallant defences, in the annals of Scotland. The third kind of fortresses we meet with in Scotland are those situated on the borders of England, or on the sea-coasts of the kingdom, and in the western isles, and very remote places. Many of the old Castles in Scotland were situated on an island, in a deep lake, or on a peninsula, which, by a broad deep cut, was made an island. Of this kind was Lochmaben, in the stewartry of Annandale, the Castle of Closeburn in the shire of Nithsdale, the Castle of the Rive, situated on the river Dee, in the shire of Galloway, Lochleven Castle, and many others.

THIS kind of fortress was only accessible in a hard frost, or by boats, which were not easily transported, by a people destitute of good roads
and

and wheel carriages. In fact, they could only be taken by surprise or blockade ; the first very difficult, the second very tedious ; so that, before the use of artillery, they might be deemed almost impregnable. On that account, their situation was very desirable in the inland parts of Scotland.

ON the sea-coasts of Scotland we generally find the strongest and most ancient, as well as the most impregnable Castles. These had to defend themselves from the invasion of the foreign enemy, as well as the attacks of the domestic foe. Thus, we find the Barons, whose lands extended to the sea-coast, perched, like the eagle, on the most inaccessible rocks that lay within their possessions. Of this kind was Slains Castle, Tantallon, and Dunotter, on the east coast, and Dunvegan in the isle of Sky, and Dunolly, on the west coast. These must have been most uncomfortable retreats, except to a barbarous people, or when a pressing danger forced the Baron to seek his safety in the only possible retreat left him.



T A N T A L L O N

IS built upon a rock overhanging the sea, about six miles from Dunbar. It has been a place of considerable strength. There is no certain tradition as to the time of its being built, nor as to its first possessors.

It was the feat of the powerful Douglasses ; and was held out by John the Regent, for many years, against all the efforts of K. James V. who retired, after losing a number of his men.

THIS Castle was destroyed in 1639 by the Covenanters ; the Marquis of Douglas having favoured the cause of K. Charles I.

THIS View is from the south-east.

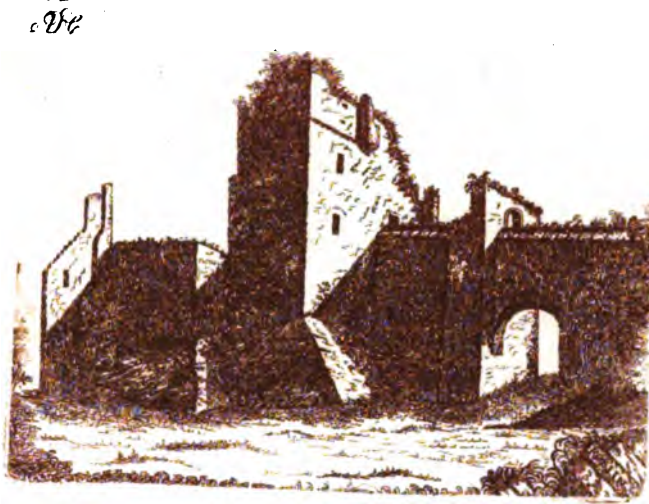


K Y N L O S S,

OR KEANLOCH, in the shire of Moray, was a famous Abbey, founded in the 1150 by K. David I. The Monks were of the Cistercian order, and brought from Melrose with their first Abbot, *Ascelinus*, who died in 1174.

THE last Abbot was Robert Red, who died in 1558, in his return from France, where he had been assisting at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin.

EDWARD BRUCE, Commissary of *Edinburgh*, afterwards a Lord of Session, was Commendator of Kynlos, at the Reformation. He was by K. James VI. created *Baron Bruce of Kynlos*, in 1604. This dignity was enjoyed by his son Thomas Bruce, who, in 1633, was created Earl of Elgin by K. Charles I.



R O S L I N.

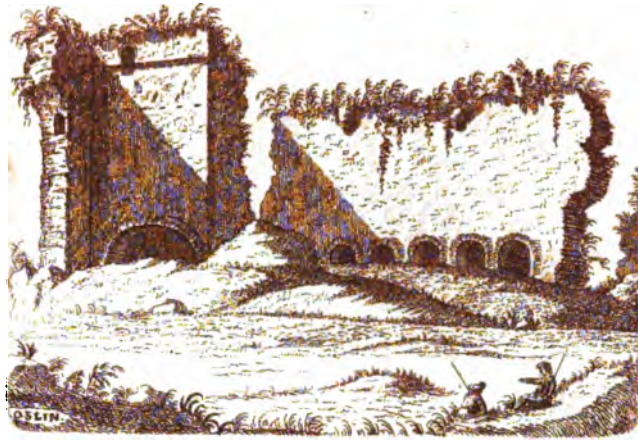
P L A T E L

THIS Castle is situated upon a peninsulated rock on the river Esk, about six miles to the south of *Edinburgh*, surrounded with hanging cliffs, covered with wood.

It appears from the remains to have been a place of great strength : The only access is by a very high bridge, which joins it to the neighbouring banks.

NEAR this Castle the English, under *John de Segrave*, Regent of Scotland, were thrice defeated in one day by the Scottish forces, commanded by *John Cummine* and *Simon Fraser*, anno 1302.

THIS View is from the South,



R O S L I N.

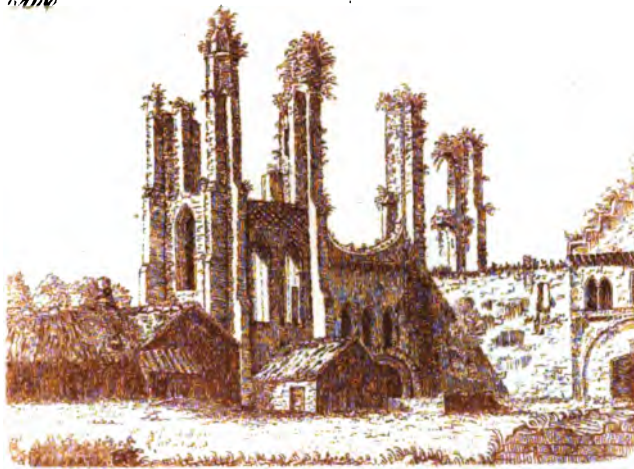
P L A T E II.

AT what period this Castle was built is not certainly known ; but we find that, about the year 1100, *William de Sancto Claro*, son of *Waldernus Compte de St Clare*, who came to England with *William the Conqueror*, obtained from *K. Malcolm Canmore* a grant of the lands and barony of Roslin.

SIR WILLIAM SINCLAIR, the 8th of the name, was the favourite of the brave Sir James Douglas, and accompanied him on his journey to Jerusalem with the heart of K. Robert Bruce. They fell together fighting against the Saracens in Spain, anno 1330.

THIS estate is now in the possession of Colonel Sinclair of Sinclair.

THE above Plate gives an inside View of part of the north wall of the Castle.



ABERBROTHOCK,

PLATE I.

CALLED also ABERBROTH, and ARBROATH, in the County of Forfar or Angus, is situated on the sea shore, near the promontory of the *Red-head*.

THIS Monastery, reckoned one of the richest in Scotland, was founded by King William the Lion in the year 1178, and consecrated to the memory of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE Monks were of the order of the Tyronenses, and brought from Kelfo.

THIS View is from the N. W.



ABERBROTHOCK,

PLATE II.

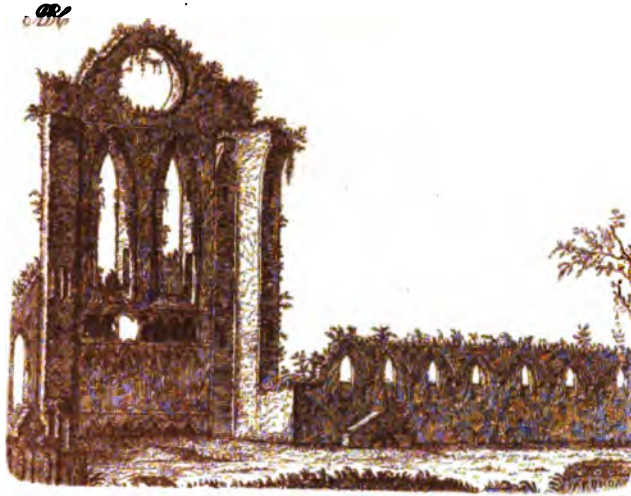
THE first Abbot of this place was *Reynaldus*, a Monk of Tyrone.

To him succeeded *Henricus*, a professed Monk of Kelso, both of whom were declared, by *John* Abbot of Kelso, free from his jurisdiction. *Bernardus*, also an Abbot here, was Chancellor under K. Robert Bruce, and afterwards created Bishop of the Isles.

THE famous *Cardinal Bethune*, who was murdered in the castle of St Andrews, was the last Abbot of *Aberbrothock*.

IN April 1320. the parliament was held here, where the Scottish Barons dictated their spirited letter to Pope John, signifying their determined resolution never to submit to the yoke of England.

THIS View is the Chapter-house, as seen from the south.



ABERBROTHOCK,

PLATE III.

IN 1608, this Abbey was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of James Marquis of Hamilton. It afterwards belonged to the Earl of Dyfart, from whom it was purchased by Patrick Maule of Panmure, ancestor to the Earl of Panmure, whose estates are now possessed by the Honourable William Ramsay-Maule, brother to the Earl of Dalhousie.

ANNEXED to this Abbey was the right of patronage of thirty-four parish-churches. The revenues amounted, at the Reformation, to L. 2483 : 5 : 0 Scots money, and in wheat, barley, &c. 5459 Scots bolls.

THIS View is from the N.

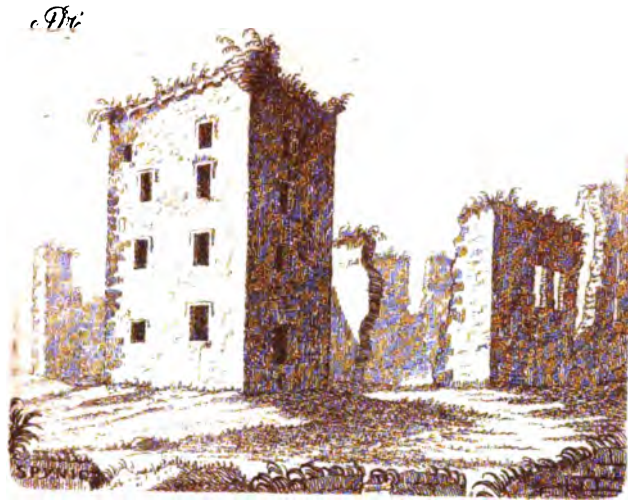


I O N A,

OR ICOLMKILL, is a small island, situated near the isle of Mull, in Argyleshire, famous for a Monastery founded by St Columba, who came from Ireland in the year 565 ; and, after converting the northern Picts, obtained this place, where he built the Monastery above mentioned, and was himself the first Abbot.

THE original inhabitants of this house were *Canons Regular* ; but afterwards, upon the old cloisters being ruined by the frequent incursions of the Danes, and remaining depopulated for seven years, it became the residence of the Cluniacenses.

THIS View of the Cathedral is from the S. E. By whom it was originally built is uncertain. According to Boethius, it was only rebuilt in the 7th century, by Maldivinus the 55th King of Scotland.

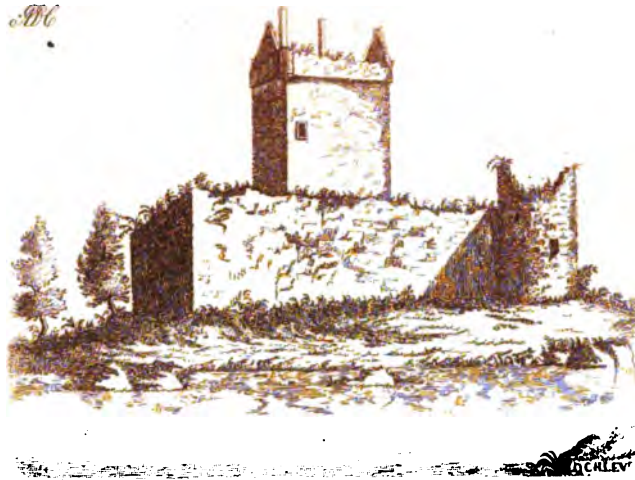


S P Y N I E.

THIS Castle, the residence of the Bishops of Murray, is about a mile from Elgin. The square tower, of which the above is a View, stood in the south-west corner of an oblong square of about 60 yards. Round the area were many different buildings, consisting of a chapel, tennis court, stables, &c. The entry was to the east, which was secured by a portcullis.

THE wall of the tower is about nine feet thick, and the different storeys strongly vaulted. There is a winding stair-case to the top, which has a battlement round.

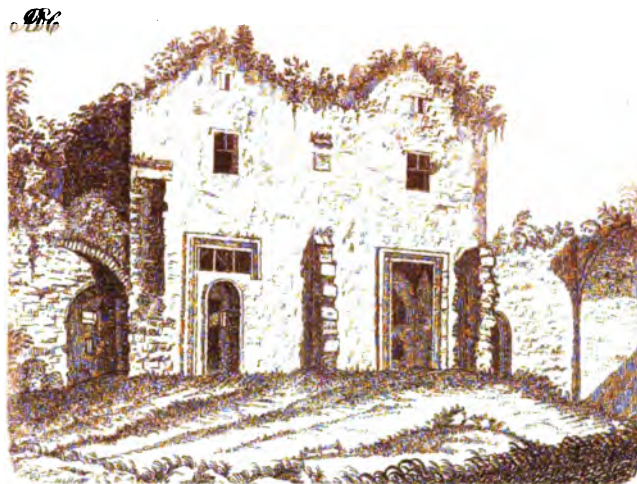
It is said to have been built soon after the Cathedral at Elgin was begun, which was in July 1224.



L O C H - L E V E N .

THE Castle, of which this View is given, is built on a small island, situated almost in the middle of Loch-Leven. By whom, or at what period, it was erected, is not known. In the reign of King Robert III. a grant was made of it from the crown to Douglas laird of Loch-Leven.

THIS island is famous for being the place of captivity of Mary Queen of Scots ; and the ruins of a small building are shewn as her prison. Besides this, there are the remains of a chapel, and a square tower, consisting of a dungeon, and three stories of apartments above, the whole encompassed with a wall,

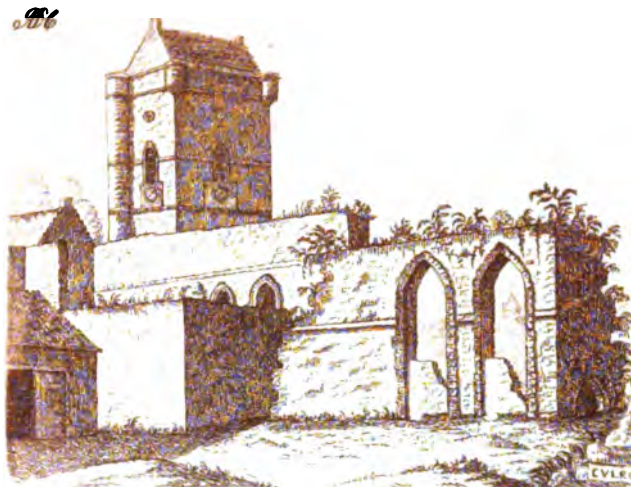


B A L M E R I N O C H,

IN Fifeshire, upon the Frith of Tay, about four miles above Dundee, was an Abbey remarkable for the beauty of its structure, founded by King Alexander II. and his mother Ermergarda, in the 1229, for Monks of the *Cistercian* order, who were brought from Melrose with their first Abbot Alanus.

THIS House was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary* and *St Edward*.

AFTER the Reformation, *Balmerinoch* was erected into a temporal Lordship by King James VI. in favour of Sir James Elphinston of Barn-ton, Secretary of State.



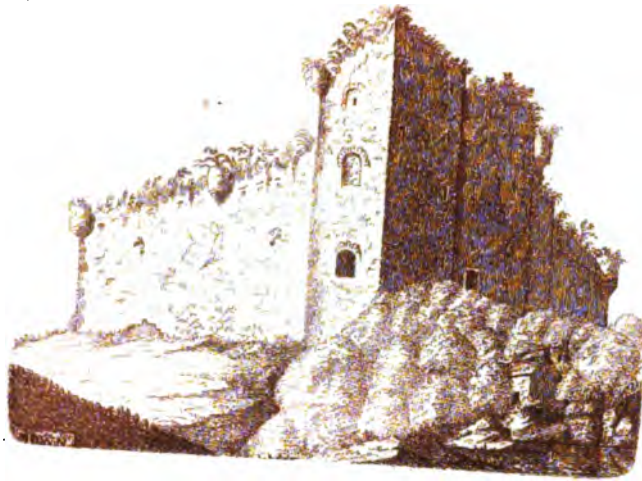
C U L R O S S;

IN the shire of Perth, situated upon the Frith of Forth, was an Abbey, founded by Malcolm Earl of Fife in the year 1217, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St Serf the Confessor.

THE Monks of this house were of the Order of the Cistercians, and brought from Kinlofs.

THE last Abbot was Alexander son to Sir James Colville of Ochiltree. In the year 1604, Sir James, brother to the above mentioned Alexander, was created Lord Colville of Culross, to whom K. James VI. gave this Abbey.

It now belongs to the Earl of Dundonald.

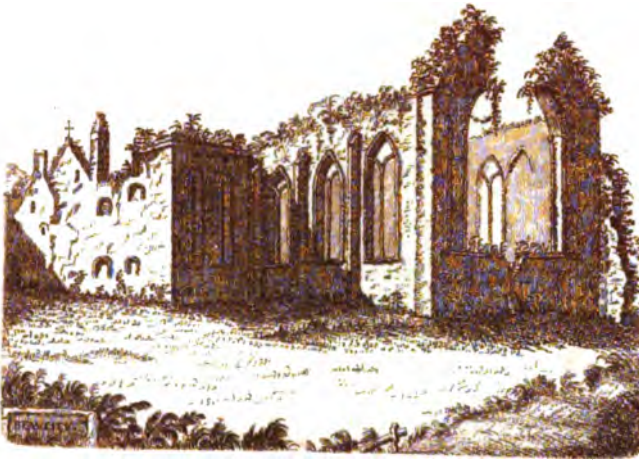


D O U N,

IN the stewartry of Monteath, is situated on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Teath and Kilbride.

By whom this Castle was built is not known. The first mention we find of it, is Sir James Stewart of Beath being appointed Constable thereof to King James V. The son of this Sir James, in the year 1565, obtained a charter under the Great Seal, of certain lands, to be called the Barony of Doun. He was a steady friend to Queen Mary during the civil war; and his Castle of Doun was always a safe retreat to the loyalists.

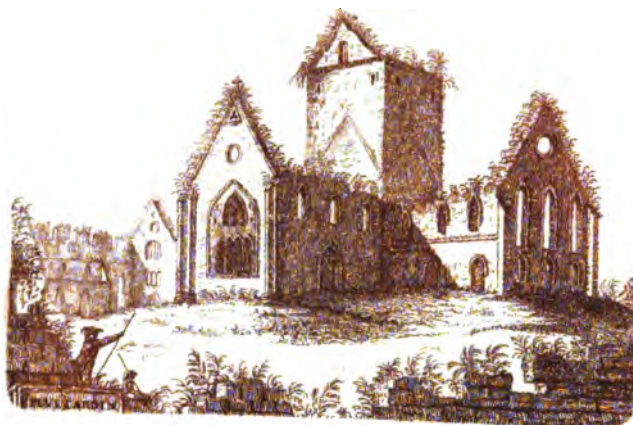
THIS Castle belongs to the Earl of Moray.



B E A U L I E U.

THIS Priory, commonly called *Bzwly*, is situated upon the river of the same name, in Rosshire, about eleven miles from Inverness, and was founded, according to Fordun, in the year 1230, for Monks of the order of *Vallis Caulium*, by *John Bisset*, whose charter is confirmed by Pope Gregory III.

At the Dissolution of Monasteries, Hugh, Lord Fraser of Lovat, acquired this Priory from the last Prior ; to which family it at present belongs.



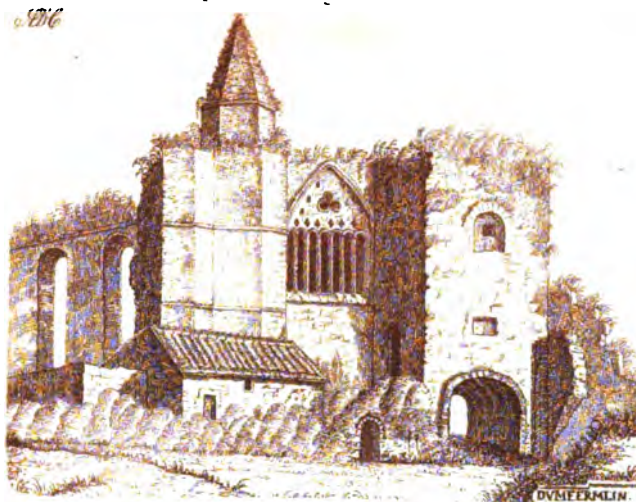
P L U S C A R D I N E,

IN the county of Moray, about six miles from Elgin, was a Priory, founded in the year 1230, for Monks of the order of Vallis-Caulium, by King Alexander II. in honour of St Andrew.

THE walls which inclosed this house are still remaining, and are nearly quadrangular. The Church is almost in the centre, built in form of a cross, having a square tower in the middle. The oratory and refectory join the south end of the Church, under which was the dormitory. The Chapter-house has been of fine workmanship, of an octagonal form.

THE remains of the Prior's house, and of the cells, are contiguous to the Church; and the whole together merit the attention of the curious traveller.

THIS Priory is the property of the Earl of Fife.



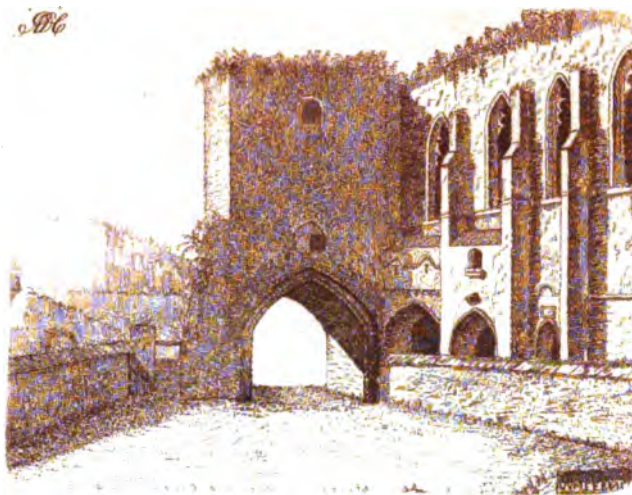
D U N F E R M L I N E,

P L A T E I.

IN the shire of Fife, is situated about four miles above Queensferry.

THIS noble Monastery was begun by King Malcolm III. surnamed Canmore, and finished by King Alexander I. In some old MSS. it is called *Monasterium de Monte Infirmorum*, from whence it is supposed to have originally been intended as an hospital. About the year 1124, King David I. changed it into an Abbey, and placed here 13 Benedictine Monks, which he brought on purpose from Canterbury. It was richly endowed, and was the burial place of many of our Scottish Monarchs and Nobility.

THE Church and Monastery were dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St Margaret Queen of Scotland.



D U N F E R M L I N E.

P L A T E I I.

THE first Abbot of this Monastery was Gosfridus, who lived in 1153. The last was George Durie Commendator and Archdean of St Andrews. At the general dissolution of Monasteries, *Dunfermline* was given to Secretary Pitcairne, next to the Master of Gray, and afterwards to Alexander Seton, a younger son of George Lord Seton, who, in 1591, obtained the title of Lord Urquhart, and afterwards, in 1605, was created Earl of Dunfermline.

IN the Palace, which is adjoining to this building, King Charles I. was born.

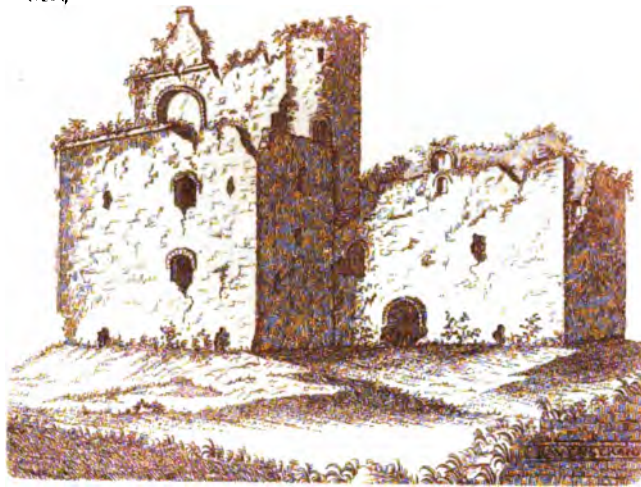


ST MONANCE.

THE Chapel of ST MONANCE, in the shire of Fife, is situated on the sea coast, in the Frith of Forth, about eight miles from St Andrews. It was founded by King David II. in the year 1369, the service of which was performed by a hermit.

It was a large building, in form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre. At the solicitation of Friar John Muir, then Vicar of the Dominicans or Black Friars, afterwards First Provincial of Scotland, King James III. gave this house to that order. The walls of the south and north parts of the cross are still standing, but unroofed. The east end, with the steeple, are entire, and serve for the present church to the parish of Abercromby.

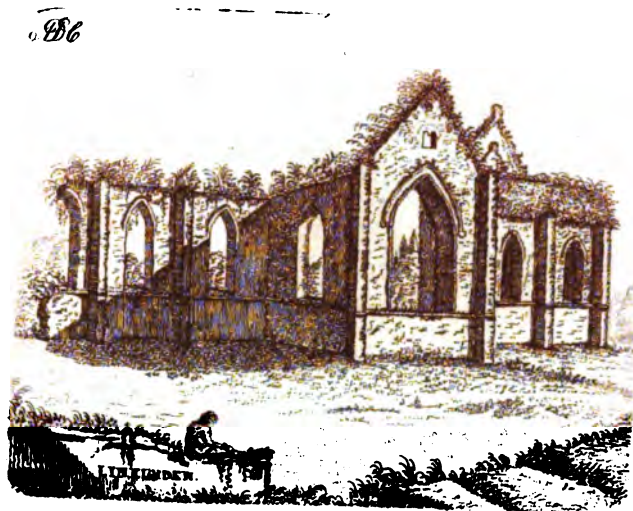
It was annexed to the Monastery of Dominicans at St Andrews by King James V.



RAVENS - CRAIG,

IN Aberdeenshire, situated on the water of Uggie, near Peterhead, was a Castle of great strength; the river, which is of considerable depth, washes the walls on the north side. It was likewise defended by a ditch and a draw-bridge in the front. The walls are of great thickness, in which are several small apartments, with loop holes. There is no tradition as to the time when it was built, nor by whom.

It appears from an old manuscript account of the Marischal family, that Sir Edward Keith, the 15th in descent from him who slew Camus, the Danish General, at the battle of Barry, in Angus, in the reign of King David Bruce, obtained, by marriage with Lady Isabella Keith, the whole parish of Peterhead, in which this Castle lies.



L I N C L U D E N,

IN Galloway, situated upon the water of Cludan, where it falls into the river Nith, about two miles above Dumfries, was originally a Convent of Black or Benedictine Nuns, founded by Uthred, father to Rolland Lord of Galloway, in the reign of King Malcolm IV. ; but, on account of the dissolute manners of the Nuns, was, by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, changed into a Provostry, in the reign of King Robert III.

IN the chancel, almost opposite to where the high altar stood, is a beautiful tomb of Margaret, daughter to King Robert III. wife of Archibald Earl of Douglas, Duke of Tourain.

IN a small chancel, to the east of the nave of the Church, there has been another altar, over which are various figures.

Lincolden Nunnery stands by the Nile
And looks, i' the gloamin grey,
Like a hoary pilgrim kneeling him down,
At us, by the grave, to pray.

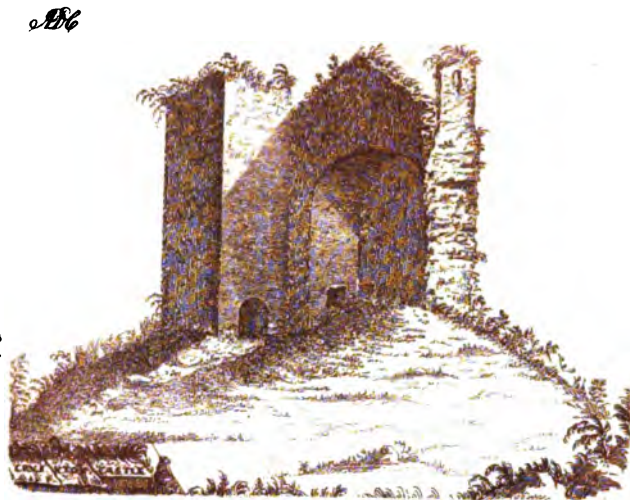
The grey howlet screams i' the rooftop tower,
The dove i' the rooftop aisle;
And the day has been, when y' holiest sonnet
Rose from the reverend pile.

The braver beams i' the Chapel porch,
A light & a 'sane' air;
But y' day has been when y' best o' y' land
His bonnet would have moved there.

The school boy leaps on y' sacred shrine
And climbs on y' hallowed fane,
And whistles among the hoary remotes
O' days that are past & gone.

The site of Lincolden Nunnery
is peculiarly beautiful & romantic
here it is that y' neighbouring
peasantry meet of a Sunday
afternoon to read their Bibles
& converse with y' heart -
for the spot is still deemed
hallowed; & here it was the
Poet's birth of vision of
y' Liberty so beautifully
poured out in his ode
beginning with
"As I stood by your rooftop tower
"Where y' wa'-flower wave
i' the daisy air."

After y' Reformation it
gradually fell into a state
of disrepair without ex-
pecting a visit from
John Keats's disciples.

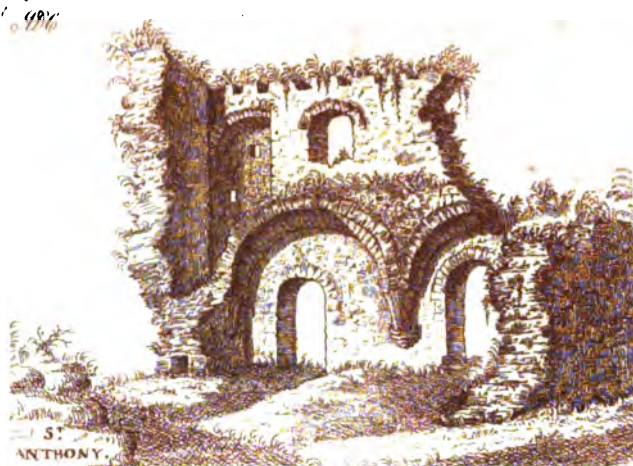


C R U I X T O N

CRUIXTON CASTLE, in the shire of Renfrew, about two miles from Paisley, is situated on the summit of a hill, commanding an extensive view of a well cultivated country.

Nothing remains of this once magnificent building, except the fragment of a square tower. It is not known by whom this Castle was built ; but these lands were long in the possession of the Croc's, once a powerful family in this county.

In the reign of Malcolm II. the estate went to the family of Stewart, afterwards Earls and Dukes of Lennox, by a marriage with the heiress of Robert de Croc.



ST ANTHONY'S CHAPEL,

BELONGING to a Hermitage, situated on the northern extremity of the hill called *Arthur's Seat*, near the Abbey of Holyroodhouse. The walls of the Hermitage are quite demolished, and a few years will leave no trace of the ruins of the Chapel.

THE area of this building is 43 feet in length, and 18 in breadth. It had a handsome Gothic roof, which is now fallen down. At the west end was a tower, 19 feet square, and about 40 feet high.

THE Monastery of St Anthony, to which this Hermitage and Chapel probably belonged, was at Leith.



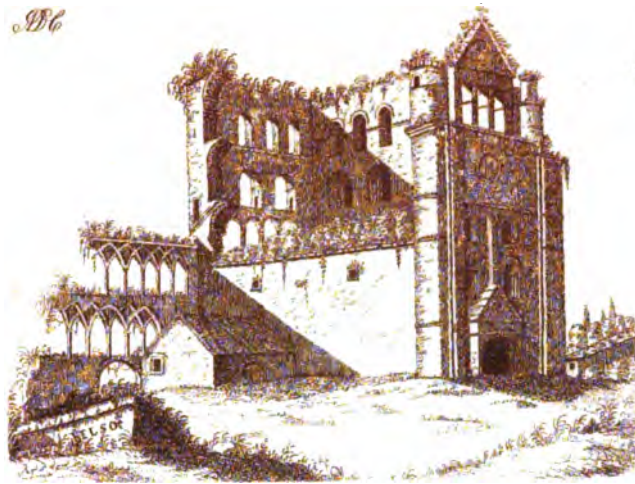
J E D B U R G H,

FORMERLY called JEDWORTH, in Tiviotdale, was an Abbey, situated on the west side of the river Jed, near its junction with the Tiviot, founded by K. David I. for Canons Regular, brought from Beauvais, where they had been established by Yvo Carnutenfis, in a Monastery dedicated to *St Quintine*, of which he was Provost, before he became Bishop of Chartres. The first Abbot was Osbertus, who died anno 1174.

IN 1622, it was erected into a temporal lordship, in favour of Sir Andrew Kerr of Ferneherst, ancestor to the Marquis of Lothian.

RESTENNOTE, in Angus and Canonby, in Roxburghshire, were Cells or Priors belonging to this Abbey.

THERE was likewise a Convent founded at Jedburgh by the citizens, anno 1513, for Franciscans.

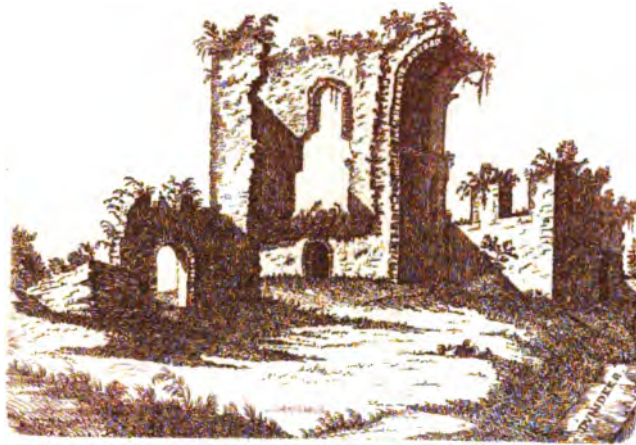


K E L S O,

OR CALCHOU, in the shire of Roxburgh, or Tiviotdale, is situated at the mouth of the river Tiviot, upon the north side of the Tweed. This Monastery was one of the six in Scotland of the Order of the Tyronenses.

THE original foundation was at Selkirk, by King David I. then Earl of Cumberland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St John the Evangelist. It was afterwards removed to Roxburgh, as a situation more commodious, and from thence to Kelso, where it was at last settled, and a magnificent house founded on the 22d of May 1128, by King David I. at the persuasion of the Bishop of Glasgow, and the religious Nobles.

THE Abbacy at present belongs to the Duke of Roxburgh, whose ancestor, Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, obtained it from King James VI. in the year 1605, upon the forfeiture of Francis Earl of Bothwell, Admiral of Scotland.



D U N A D E E R,

THIS Castle, also called *Dun o' dore*, stands on the summit of a considerable hill, rising out of the flat country of the Garrioch, about twelve miles from Old Meldrum.

It was a place of great strength, defended by a double ditch and rampart. The building is now entirely demolished, except part of one end, which is the subject of the above Plate.

It is said to have been the residence of *Gregory the Great*, King of Scotland, who, in the year 892, according to Leslie and other Scottish historians, died in this Castle; and was from thence carried to Jona, where he was buried.

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